

ESTABLISHED 1848

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## Sorgo Department.

The Rural World is the only journal in the United States having a special department devoted to syrup and sugar making from sorgo.

### Mr. Charles Belcher's Report to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange on Sugar From Sorghum.

GEORGE H. MORGAN, Esq., Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange.

Dear Sir: I received your note through Mr. I. A. Hedges requesting me to go with him and examine samples of sorghum sugar, and report thereon.

I found at Mr. Hedges' office one barrel of sorghum syrup and one of unpurged sorghum sugar. I have samples of each, which have been tested by the polariscope, and which I hand to you. The unpurged sugar—called "mush sugar" or "melado"—is the cane juice boiled to a density at which the sugar in it crystallizes. Of this, twenty pounds were taken from the barrel in my presence, were put into Mr. Hedges' centrifugal, and the molasses swung out of it. The result was eight pounds of very dry sugar of good quality, and twelve pounds of molasses, samples of which I also send you.

The tests by the polariscope were as follows:

A—Melado or unpurged sugar, 70 per cent.

B—Sugar from unpurged sugar, 89.5 per cent.

C—Molasses from unpurged sugar, 49 per cent.

D—Sorghum syrup, as received, 54.1 per cent.

The polarization of this sugar is equal to that of well-drained Louisiana sugar or fair refining Cuba Muscovado sugar, and that of the molasses is a little less than the average of Louisiana and Cuba molasses. The sugar is of a quality that will sell readily for consumption at a good price, and the molasses from it is of very satisfactory quality and saleable. The sorghum syrup is of fine quality, light in color, sweet and of good flavor.

This syrup and unpurged sugar came from Mr. Clinton Bogarth, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, who writes to Mr. Hedges, with a description of his mill and apparatus and mode of manufacture.

His apparatus is very simple in its plan and arrangement, his cane being ground in common horse mills and the juice defecated and evaporated in flat metal pans over an open fire. The different pans are arranged and set on the fire much like open kettles on a Louisiana sugar plantation, and his system of working is much the same. He speaks of 21 years' experience with sorghum, which seems to have brought him just where the Louisiana, old-process, planters stand. The bulk of his crop was sold in syrup, of which he made 17,000 gallons.

That sugar of good quality has been produced from sorghum in a number of places, admits of no question, and such sugar and syrup as this from Mr. Bogarth is of a quality that will readily command a good market. The quantity that can be produced and the certainty of the crop are yet unsolved problems. In Louisiana, the out-turn of sugar and molasses for market from the unpurged sugar, as boiled in open kettles, is 55 to 60 per cent. of sugar and 40 to 45 per cent. of molasses. Where vacuum pans are used the proportion of sugar is much greater. In this sugar from Mr. Bogarth the relative proportion is 40 per cent. of sugar and 60 of molasses. This is much less favorable than Louisiana sugar culture; yet, if a similar out-turn could be relied upon, the industry certainly would be worth the attention of farmers in this section of the country, and be worthy of the fostering care of the State government.

I have no personal acquaintance with the culture of sorghum or the manufacture of sugar and syrup from it; have never seen the manufacture of either article going on, and, from my own personal knowledge and experience, am not prepared to express any positive opinion as to what can be made of this industry. There are questions that need to be solved before it can be an assured success; and whether they can and will be solved by the agency of uneducated and isolated efforts by individual farmers, without extensive losses to some of them, may be doubted. The manufacture of sugar from anything but maple sap requires skill and experienced judgment to insure success.

I understand that there are a number of varieties of sorghum, some suited

ing in some soils and some in others, and there are probably soils where none will succeed. There is enough of encouragement in the experience of many farmers to give them confidence in the future of the business as an important and successful industry, while with others (probably the majority) their experience has been entirely discouraging. What makes this difference, whether it is climate, soil, variety of cane grown, the manner of cultivation or of manufacture, or something inherent in the plant itself, I am unable to say, and with regard to it am not prepared to offer any opinion.

CHARLES BELCHER.  
St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1881.

### Sorgo in Louisiana.

MR. I. A. HEDGES: Yours of the 1st inst. is before me. The sample of sugar you send is somewhat peculiar, being in shape nearly a cube. Our sugars, whether made in vacuum pans or open kettles, are irregular. Was this sample made in a vacuum pan?

Our Louisiana planters will engage in sorghum more extensively this year; will make syrup in August and melado, or soft sugars, for granulation, by the New Orleans refineries.

Our sugar canes, when planted in the fall, show a red joint from the first to the tenth of June, and are ready for the mill by the middle of the October following, continuing to ripen until frost. Frequent showers, with thunder, are supposed by many to assist in ripening. Be this as it may, we are positive cold nights and light frosts ripen cane faster and improve the juice more than anything we know of.

We are gradually falling into the "Central" sugar-house plan, and that is the proper thing for your people. Cultivation is one thing, manufacture another—altogether different. It is clear this plan should be adopted by the north and west.

We plant sorgho in rows three and a half to four feet wide, drill so as to have six canes to the foot. It should weigh, when stripped and cut, fifteen to twenty-five tons to the acre, according to soil and cultivation. Many planters are preparing their bagasse for the paper-maker, baling and shipping it to the paper manufacturers throughout the country.

If the seed is good for feed, the cane juice for syrup and sugar, and the bagasse for making paper and fuel, I think the cultivation of sorgho should claim the attention of the progressive farmer and planter of the north and south.

JOHN A. DOUGHERTY.  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

REMARKS.—The sample of sugar sent was not made in a vacuum pan; it was made in an open pan by A. C. Boynton, Rusk county, Texas, from the Early Orange, and worked up sixty-five days after planting.

### Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association—Continued.

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

A communication from Washington was read, which was accompanied by samples of sugar. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1880.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.:  
SIR—Dr. Collier requests me to say that owing to sickness he is not able to leave for St. Louis as he intended. He sent to his own address at the Lindell hotel a number of articles which he will be pleased to have you distribute among those interested in sorghum sugar.

The sugar was taken from a lot of several barrels made this year at this department. The sorghum heads are taken from several representative varieties mentioned in the later crop reports of this department.

Dr. Collier very much regrets that he is unable to be in St. Louis at this time; he hopes that he may yet make a western trip. If so, he will visit St. Louis, and will give you due notice of his intention to do so in order that it may be well known. Very respectfully,  
HENRY B. PARSONS,  
for P. COLLIER.

A MILL AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Col. Colman offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, That it will promote the best interest of our great enterprise for each State to establish in connection with the State agricultural college a first-class sugar mill for the purpose of educating experts and for settling all doubtful questions by actual experiments.

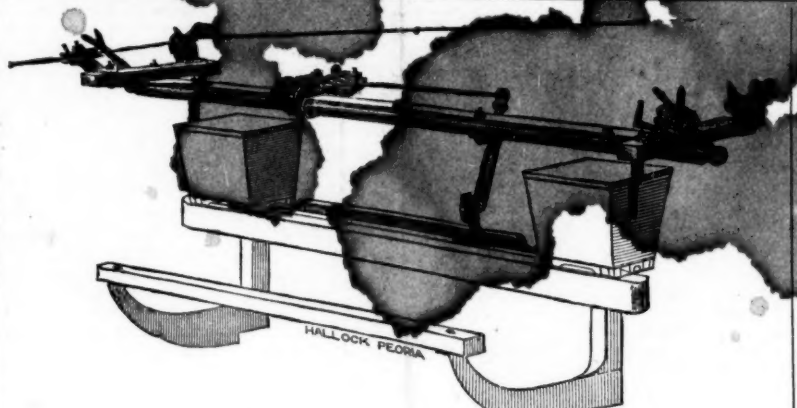
Prof. G. C. Swallow, dean of the agricultural college of Missouri, spoke briefly. He said this was one of the most important subjects now before the public. Shall we emancipate ourselves from foreign sugar? He believed this object would be accomplished right here in the Mississippi valley.

The resolution was then adopted.  
Col. Colman then moved a reconsideration of the resolution to adjourn at noon. He had met Chief Sexton of the fire department, and he had extended an invitation to the members to visit the fire headquarters at any time. Carried.

### MILLS AND EVAPORATORS.

The committee on mills and evaporators reported through their chairman, Mr. Thoms, as follows:

Your committee beg leave to report that when it is practical they would invariably recommend copper to be used in pans and pipes for reducing juice to sirup and sugar, for reasons assigned by Prof. Scoville and



The Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

This implement, of which we give an accompanying illustration, has become so popular as the only perfectly successful wire check rower, that we desire to acquaint any of our readers who may not be familiar with the machine of the fact. Chambers, Bering and Quinlan of Decatur, Ills., the manufacturers, have for years kept its advantages prominently before the public, and pushed their agencies throughout the corn growing section of the country, until the Barnes' Wire Check Rower can be found on sale at nearly every point at which corn planters are sold. Their claim of having the largest establishment of the kind extant, is a very just one, the increasing heavy demand requiring a constant enlargement of manufacturing facilities, and their immense and handsome factory is the result. The advantages of this check rower are very fully and truthfully nar-

rated in their advertisement in this paper, and to which we commend the attention of our readers.  
In addition we would say that the annealed steel wire used is made of the best quality, expressly for the firm, and is superior to all others for this purpose. The wire does not cross the machine, thereby avoiding side draft and saving much constant wear on the wire, which therefore will long out-last one that does cross the machine. Chambers, Bering & Quinlan have been in the business for many years, and the firm is very reliable, responsible and popular with all who have dealings with it. They are also well-known as the manufacturers of the Brown elliptical (single), and the champion (double), hog and pig rings so favorably known throughout the land as the only rings that close on the outside of the nose, thus preventing it from becoming sore.

representatives of this industry were present from ten or fifteen States. This was a most important industry to this city, State and nation. We pay foreign nations \$100,000,000 yearly for sugar. In Missouri we are paying out for sugar that could be produced here \$8,000,000 annually to the laborers of other countries. He exhibited samples. The Texas sugar shown was made out of sorgho, net of ribbon cane. The polariscope shows that sorgho is as rich in saccharine matter as the southern cane. The plant costs nothing and is raised as easily as Indian corn. It will always beat beet sugar because the cost of raising beets is so great. All that is required of sorgho is to manufacture it. We want the agricultural college to teach the farmers' sons and daughters how to make sugar. What we want is the encouragement of the commercial men. There is no glucose in it. It is pure. You can hardly buy a gallon of pure sirup in this town. Some samples had been analyzed and no sugar found in them. These farmers have not the capital to work largely and scientifically. Some years ago people became prejudiced against sorghum sirup because of the "twang." That had been removed and it was now produced as pure, sweet and pleasant as any in the world. They were bound to preach this doctrine until the sugar used in this country was all produced here.

Capt. Wm. M. Price said this was a great industry and would be a great thing for the commercial interests of the city. He hoped the merchants would take hold of it and make it a grand success.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2:15 by President Hedges.

Discussion of the subject of mills and evaporators was resumed. After some talk the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on defecation, clarification and crystallization had no regular report.  
Mr. Forney moved that the committee be awarded further time to make a report. Carried.

SEEDS, SKIMMING, ETC.

The committee on seeds, skimming and the plant as forage for stock reported that there had been no meeting of the members.

Mr. Miller said the skimmings, when sour, made his hogs "tight," but when sweet and mixed with the seed it did well for food. He had always stripped his cane, the fodder tied up. Sheep, cattle and hogs eat it well in winter. It was fattening and wholesome. He always considered the seed equal to corn for feed.

Mr. Thompson said for nineteen years he had used the skimmings for feed for hogs. For an old ox or cow it was good. When sour it would make them "tight." He had fattened one hog thoroughly on the seed and nothing else. A milch cow when fed on green skimmings would quit giving milk and begin to fatten up.

Prof. Swallow asked what number of hogs would eat what number of gallons. Mr. Thompson said he made from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons of sirup a year. He kept ten to twelve hogs, big and little.  
Mr. Perkins said he made from 80 to 120 gallons a day, from which there came about two barrels of sirup, and he kept from 75 to 100 hogs, from six to seven months old. The seed was equal to oats and better than corn.

President Hedges said in making vinegar from the skimmings, great care must be taken in separating the feculent matter. If it could be filtered so as to get out the foreign matter, it would be better. It was a good plan to reduce with water.

Prof. Swallow offered a resolution to the effect that the seeds, skimmings and tops are an excellent feed for stock.  
The committee on cooperage, storage and marketing the crop had no written report.

Mr. Belcher said cooperage would differ greatly in different localities. In regard to marketing the crop, every man ought to have a chance to market his crop. There was

COOL COLMAN.

Col. Colman was the next speaker. He said to the merchants of St. Louis that

a demand in nearly all localities which would bring a settled price. When it came to putting the product on the market it was a different thing. If your works are increased you must extend your trade at a loss. The year or two the seed was sold at a large price for planting. It can no longer be sold at ten cents per pound. The market is glutted with sirup. It may be one thing to make it and another to sell it. Those gentlemen who are planning larger works must look this fact in the face.

Mr. Leonard said that Mr. Belcher had hit the nail on the head. The selling was the vital point of all manufacturers. If he knew that he could rely upon 40 cents a gallon he would not hesitate to make large quantities. It must be made uniform, and that demands a large amount of storage. The question depends upon the expense of selling.

Col. Colman said whenever they could produce a first-rate article of clear, pure sirup it could be sold in unlimited quantities for 50 cents per gallon. There has been such poor stuff sold as sorgho that the people are prejudiced.

Mr. Thoms said a Pueblo dealer had told him that if he would keep his trade supplied he would take all that he could make.

President Hedges said that on "Change several old and prominent citizens had given orders that day for lots of 5 and 10 gallons. He had sold 47 barrels to one house here that run 10 or 15 wagons; other sales had been made; he had sold forty barrels at forty cents. One object in going on "Change was to let the merchants see the samples and remove their prejudices. It must be sent into market before the New Orleans arrive.

At this point several gentlemen started upon a visit to the fair grounds and zoological garden.

SAMPLES.  
The committee on samples next reported, through their chairman, Mr. Belcher, as follows:

The committee appointed to inspect the various samples of sugar and sirup presented to the convention desired to submit the following report: In the first place, the extent of territory represented by the specimens exceeds their greatest expectations. Second, the quality of a large number of the samples is of so high a character as to render this convention of sugar manufacturers one of the most important in the history of this country.

To make many distinctions among these evidences of faithful and enterprising industry is not the desire of the convention. They would, however, call special attention to a most magnificent sample of sugar made by A. C. Boynton, of Pine Hill, Texas; also, to the sugar made by X. K. Stout, of Troy, Kansas; a sample from the Industrial University of Illinois, claiming a yield of 49.1 per cent. of sugar from the melado, deserves notice on account of the percentage of yield.

Among the sirup samples there was one from E. E. Shute, of Clarke county, Ill., and one from Powell & Wilcox, River Falls, Wis., that particularly pleased the committee. They wish to call attention also to the samples presented by C. F. Miller, of Dundas, Minn., and Hon. Seth H. Kenney, of Morris town, Minn. The entire line of samples deserve the careful inspection of the convention, and the thanks of that body are due to the senders for the interest they have taken and the information they have given.

A verbal report was added by Mr. Belcher, that the samples sent from the Washington department of agriculture were hardly equal to those mentioned above.

Prof. Swallow made an honorary member, and also Prof. Scoville, of Illinois.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Belcher Refining company, to the press of the city for faithful and accurate reports, board of public schools, the Merchants' Exchange, the fire department, the fair association, the leading railways and the Chicago Tribune. Unanimously adopted.

No other business being before the meeting, President Hedges said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, we have had a very harmonious meeting, and I commend you on our unanimity of action at our present session. This is the third time I have called you here. We have learned our business. We have come here to show our work, and I hope now that you will all return to your homes inspired with the proceedings. And that you will come back another year. I again bid you all good-by."

Convention adjourned sine die.

## Agricultural.

### How to Sow Orchard Grass.

Last spring I had prepared a field for early sowing of spring barley, in order that I might get the land well set in clover and orchard grass. After harrowing and cross-harrowing with a Scotch harrow, the ground was in perfect order. I started a Buckeye drill, putting in the barley and clover seed.

I followed sowing orchard grass seed, aiming to cover the width of the drill and to get the feed into a good seed bed. I was delighted with the manner my seedling was going on, when suddenly the wind sprang up and I could not sow the orchard grass seed. In my disappointment a happy thought struck me. Why can't the fertilizer sow orchard grass seed? I asked. I put in a half gallon of seed, and shut off the feed to the last notch, and started up the team. Imagine my delight, old farmer, when I saw the barley, the clover seed, and the orchard grass seed, each in its own way, coming out as evenly as machinery can work. To-day I have the best stand of clover and orchard grass it has ever been my pleasure to behold.

Human hands cannot sow clover or orchard grass seed so well. One of the great troubles

in seeding with orchard and blue grass is now overcome. If the farmer is sowing a fertilizer, he can mix with it either of these seeds if he wishes to sow them.

As these two seeds are so light and difficult to start, I think this mixing with a fertilizer will greatly aid us in getting a good stand. It is worth trying.—Ex.

### Immigrants Kindly Treated in Missouri.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: In the RURAL WORLD an article appeared lately relative to the ostracising of northern men in Missouri on account of political opinions. If the gentleman will visit some of our southwestern counties, Jasper, Newton, Barton and many others, he will find nothing of the kind. On the contrary, no kinder spirit exists in New England itself for northern and eastern men than is found there, especially in Jasper county, where I have reason to know by personal experience that no such antagonistic feeling exists, such as he alludes to.  
D. A. PRESTON.

Jefferson City, Feb. 4th, 1881.

REMARKS.—Mr. Preston is a member of the Legislature, now in session at Jefferson City, and ought to be pretty well acquainted with the sentiments of the people he represents.

### Farm Hand Wanted.

COL. COLMAN: I want to advertise in the RURAL for a good farm hand—a man who is not afraid of work, and who understands all kinds of work to be done on a farm, and is willing to do anything and everything; and knows how to take care of stock. To such a man, married or unmarried, I will give good wages and some land for himself.

I have a good house in a yard adjoining my yard for a family.

If you will be kind enough, Mr. Editor, to fix up the advertisement and insert it in your paper and send the bill to me, I will send you the money for it.

I want a middle-aged man of responsible character, who respects himself well enough to do right without being looked after. To the wife of a married man I can give employment if she desires it. Prefer a small family. Address,  
MRS. ELIZA EWING,  
Osage City, Cole Co., Mo., Feb. 2d, '81.

REMARKS.—We think you have stated the case better than we could, and we take the responsibility of publishing your letter, as we always like to aid our lady readers. Be sure to have the man who wants the situation give the best of testimonials from well-known farmers.

### The Alleged "Corner" in Clover Seed.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the agricultural and other journals to the effect that a "corner" in clover seed is imminent. In point of fact, there appears to exist little if any reason at the present for this statement. A leading New York dealer, who handles clover seed largely and has an extensive export trade, says that while the clover crop grown in 1880 amounted—owing to an unpropitious season—to little more than half the usual yield, there is plenty of seed in the market, and it is selling at prices as low as those of this date last year. The apparent inconsistency of a small crop and low prices is explained by the fact that the export—large in previous years—has been very small. This trade begins in November and ends about the first of April. Should there be no increase in the foreign demand during the remainder of the season there will be plenty of clover seed and to spare for home consumption at the usual prices. If the demand abroad grows to its former proportions seed will be scarce and prices must advance accordingly. Resident buyers from abroad, however say that the foreign demand will not greatly increase.

### Aliske or Swedish Clover.

The American Bee Journal has an article on aliske clover, by Mr. M. M. Baldridge, who has raised it for twelve years, beside timothy and common red clover, and he claimed special advantages for the aliske, Swedish. He positively asserts, from repeated experiments, that it is superior to the common red clover as a fertilizer, because it has a greater abundance of roots. Instead of one main tap-root it has three or four heavy branching roots, extending deep and wide, and their branch roots reach out in all directions. For this reason it is not so liable to heave from frost, or to be injured by extremely dry weather. It, however, is branching and falls to the ground like white clover and makes better pasture and hay to be sown with timothy or red clover, since they being more upright growers tend to keep the aliske from the ground. It is considered a hybrid between the common red and white clovers. The stem and branches are finer and less woody, and the hay is free from fuzz or dust.

It has numerous branches and abundant in blossoms rich in honey, which bees can easily harvest. In the latitude of Chicago it sips in the latter part of July. Unlike the red, the seed is obtained from the first cutting. When sowed alone four pounds of seed is a great abundance. Yet it is better to mix with timothy or red clover.

After sowing the usual quantities of the other seed, one pound of aliske will give a good pasture. If seed is the object, then two pounds of aliske should be sowed. It can be threshed as red clover, and separated by fine sieves.

If any of our readers have experience with it in our latitude, or further South, we shall be glad to hear from them.



## The Grange.

[The Rural World welcomes to the Grange Department communications from Missouri and all parts of the Mississippi Valley from members of the order. Brief notes of what is going on in the order, or any matters pertaining to it will be cheerfully published.]

### Action of the State Grange.

The Missouri State Grange, at its late session at Kolla, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD was one of the first papers in Missouri to espouse the Grange cause, and to urge the farmers of the State to organize themselves into granges; and

Whereas, It has ever been the faithful earnest and consistent friend of the Grange and of the agricultural classes of the State, zealously laboring to advance every agricultural interest and to elevate the profession of agriculture to a higher standard; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Grange cordially indorses COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD and recommends it to the support of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Missouri.

### Official Grange Paper.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri State Grange, held in the city of St. Louis on the 31st day of December, 1890, all the members being present, it was agreed to accept the proposition submitted by Col. Norman J. Colman for publishing the official Grange communications in the RURAL WORLD during the two ensuing years.

A. M. COFFEY,  
Sec. Executive Committee.

Knob Noster, Mo., Dec. 6, 1890.

### Fabius Grange and the Executive Committee.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: At a meeting of the Fabius Grange No. 121, held on January 20th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Saline Grange No. 202, at a meeting held Jan. 8th, 1891, passed and caused to be published a certain resolution, severely censuring our State Executive Committee for their certain actions in reference to the business interests of the order, and whereas, we believe said committee to be in every way worthy of the trust committed to them, and believing that in the present instance they have acted according to their best judgment for the good of the order, and believing further that our brother, the Hon. Jno. Walker, is in every way worthy of our confidence as a citizen, true Patron and statesman. Therefore be it

Resolved, By Fabius Grange No. 121 that we do unanimously denounce the resolution of Saline County Grange and its charges against Bro. Walker as being wholly unjust, uncalled for and out of place, and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the RURAL WORLD with a request for publication.

Attest, W. N. HOSKINS, Master.  
E. B. REDD, Secy. Pro Tem.

Palmyra, Mo., Jan. 31st, 1891.

REMARKS.—We publish the above resolution at the request of Fabius Grange, but very much regret that any resolutions have been passed by any Grange to call them forth. We feel confident that if the members of Saline Grange had heard both sides of the matter on which they took action, no such resolutions would have been passed. We should always bear in mind that there are two sides to every question, and that we may do great injustice by taking action before hearing both sides. Before censuring Bro. John Walker it might be better to hear what he has to say. He might have very good grounds for doing precisely what he has done, and which those that are complaining would have done had they been in his place. In this free country it is not quite right to condemn another, and especially a brother, without giving him a hearing. We think when all the facts come to be known, that Bro. Walker's action will meet with the hearty approval of the Patrons of the State.

### About Agricultural Statistics.

COL. COLMAN: Being myself to-day "a half invalid," as Mr. Murtfeldt says in reply to Col. O. Miles' communication in the RURAL WORLD of Dec. 16, I, too, feel like grumbling. Both gentlemen agree that correct information in matters of private and public life is of the highest importance. The only difference between them appears to me to be the one wishes to make it public, while the other claims it as our own private property, and wishes to retain it as such, which I think we are as much entitled to as any other organization: shall we, as grangers, make public all the statistics we have labored to secure, for the use and benefit of the very men who have labored from the very commencement of our order to crush it, and some of them farmers, too, who would to-day wipe it from existence if they could. How they derided the order at its commencement, and would still do so, but they have learned that it is an order to be felt, and they now see the "poor, ignorant farmer" can manage his own affairs without their aid. I am not enough of a Christian to turn the one cheek when I am smitten on the other. I have been a Patron since the commencement of the order in our county, and I have always been of the opinion of Bro. Miles, that our statistics should be our own private property, and as such, kept private. Let every subordinate Grange in each State make monthly, or at least quarterly reports to its State Grange of crop, stock, etc., and then let each State Grange report to the National Grange, then let the National Grange report to the subordinate Granges through their respective State Granges, a condensed report of the whole in the United States, Canada and Europe, as far as can be relied on. Then we will have statistics that can be relied on, and keep them as private property as long as they will affect the market for that season. Then it will be time enough to let them go to the world.

Mr. Murtfeldt says many farmers do not read, and are too close-fisted to subscribe for

a reliable paper. I have no sympathy for any farmer who is too stingy to subscribe for and read some good agricultural paper. Mr. Miles says that is the fix of the farmers in his neighborhood. They are to be pitied, and the farmer who is too penurious to pay the paltry initiation fee and dues, and too stingy to lose the time to be a granger, shall we, who have spent our time and money, gather statistics for his benefit? I say no. Mr. M. says the farmer can set his price on his product. Does he not know the farmer has nothing in the world to do with setting the price on his produce? The commission man does it for him. And don't he know that rings and corners and options have more to do with regulating prices than supply and demand? Bro. Miles would be as clear as any man of advising his brother grangers to commit perjury to avoid the assessor, but he knows as well as any intelligent farmer, that the farmer pays more than his portion of the tax. I have already lengthened this beyond my intention. Thos. J. EDWARDS.

Saline Co., Mo.

### Grange Meetings.

The following are the appointments for the lecturers in their respective districts:

Bro. Tubb, southeast district will visit Carter county Feb. 10 and 11.

Reynolds Co., Feb. 12 and 14.

Iron Co., Feb. 15 and 16.

Washington Co., Feb. 17, 18 and 19.

Jefferson Co., Feb. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Franklin Co., Feb. 25, 26, 28 and March 1.

Crawford Co., March 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Phelps Co., March 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Dent Co., March 11, 12 and 14.

Shannon Co., March 15 and 16.

Howell Co., March 17, 18 and 19.

Oregon Co., March 21 and 22.

Ripley Co., March 23, 24 and 25.

Bro. DeBernardi, in the south west, will visit Benton Co. Feb. 9, 10 and 11.

Hickory Co., Feb. 12, 14 and 15.

Dallas Co., Feb. 16, 17 and 18.

Folk Co., Feb. 19, 21 and 22.

Green Co., Feb. 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Christian Co., Feb. 28, March 1 and 2.

Douglas Co., March 3 and 4.

Texas Co., March 5, 7 and 8.

Wright Co., March 9, 10 and 11.

Webster Co., March 12, 14 and 15.

Laclede Co., March 16, 17 and 18.

Pulaski Co., March 19, 21 and 22.

Camden Co., March 23, 24 and 25.

Miller Co., March 26, 28 and 29.

Morgan Co., March 30, 31 and April 1.

Bro. A. E. Page, in the northwest, will visit Clinton Co. Feb. 8 and 9.

Clay Co., Feb. 10, 11, 12 and 14.

Ray Co., Feb. 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Caldwell Co., Feb. 19, 21, 22 and 23.

DeKalb Co., Feb. 24, 25 and 26.

Geny Co., Feb. 28, March 1 and 2.

Nodaway Co., March 3, 4 and 5.

Atchison Co., March 7, 8 and 9.

Holt Co., March 10, 11 and 12.

Andrew Co., March 14, 15 and 16.

Buchanan Co., March 17, 18 and 19.

Platte Co., March 21, 22 and 23.

Jackson Co., March 24, 25 and 26.

Bro. J. R. Cordell, in the northeast, will visit Clark Co. Feb. 3 and 4.

Scotland Co., Feb. 5, 7 and 8.

Shuylar Co., Feb. 9, 10 and 11.

Ashlar Co., Feb. 12, 14 and 15.

Knox Co., Feb. 16 and 17.

Shelby Co., Feb. 18, 19 and 21.

Macon Co., Feb. 22, 23 and 24.

Linn Co., Feb. 25, 26 and 28.

Sullivan Co., March 1, 2 and 3.

Putnam Co., March 4, 5 and 7.

Merced Co., March 8, 9 and 10.

Harrison Co., March 11, 12 and 14.

Grundy Co., March 15, 16 and 17.

In the meantime, I will personally visit and speak in as many of the counties not named as other duties will admit.

I trust that members generally will take sufficient interest in these lecture meetings to get a good attendance, so as to make them profitable as well as interesting. Fraternally,

H. EHRBAUGH.

### From the Southeast District Lecturer.

COL. COLMAN: I have passed through Madison, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Scott and Mississippi counties, and find the Grange prospering and the outlook better than at any previous time. I find many brothers and sisters in those counties that say they have enlisted during life, and are determined to do all that they can to advance the interests of the agricultural class.

Many who have not been attending Grange meetings have now re-enlisted and are doing good service in the order, and many more, who have been waiting to see the result, are now satisfied the order is a success and they are joining us. New petitions are being received, and many members are being added to the order almost daily. There is a general revival, and there will be still larger additions to our membership when the real merits of the Grange are better understood by farmers. More anon.

JAMES F. TUBB.

### Resolutions of Respect

Adopted by Macon County Grange at its last meeting, held at Vickery Grange hall, January 5, 1891:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Master above to remove from our Grange upon earth to the great Grange above our beloved brothers, Andrew Dodson and Fountain Daugherty, both charter members of our order,

Resolved, That in this severe affliction we recognize the hand of our Heavenly Father and bow in humble submission to His will.

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brothers, we have lost useful members; society, esteemed friends, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives of our brothers.

Resolved, That the charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be recorded as a token of esteem for our brothers, and that copies of these be sent to the relatives, also to the RURAL WORLD and county papers for publication.

JOHN OSBORN,  
R. H. DICKERSON,  
JASPER NEEDHAM,  
Committee.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by Prairie Home Grange, No. 494, Cooper Co., Mo., at the regular meeting on the fourth Saturday in January, 1891.

Whereas, The order of Patrons of Husbandry was organized for the benefit of farmers, and politics and religion were excluded from its constitution, and

Whereas, The executive committee of the State Grange of Missouri was appointed for all, and not a part of the members of the State, therefore

Resolved by Prairie Home Grange, No. 494, That the executive committee be respectfully requested to appoint and every agricultural paper in Missouri which is willing to devote a certain part of its columns for the purpose of reporting the proceedings coming

under the care of the master of the State Grange, lecturers, purchasing and selling agents, and all other business under the oversight of the committee, not exceeding the space allotted by the paper, that all Patrons may learn what is being done for the good of the order, while they are left to select the paper they may choose.

Resolved, That the secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions for the executive committee and a copy for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for publication. T. A. HARRIS,  
Secretary.

Prairie Home, Mo., Jan. 25, 1891.

### Illinois State Grange.

At the recent meeting of the Illinois State Grange, Bro. Whitehead, of the Grange Bulletin, was present, and gave the following condensed report of the remarks made at what is called the "experience meeting," the counties being called alphabetically:

Bloomington—Five live Granges; determined to go on with the work.

Champaign—Five live Granges—one in particular had united former discordant elements in the community, co-operative business a success, even beyond expectation, and store running six years.

Carroll—Two Granges still hold charter and intend to go on with the work.

Cherokee—One Grange. Plenty of good talk, but not enough work.

Clinton—Three Granges alive, several dormant, two on the increase.

Joe Davis—Three alive, one in a very flourishing condition. Would not know how to do without it. We all go and stay all day; sorry when night comes.

Have printed programmes for year, and each has a work assigned, discuss live questions, have a library, all leading magazines in U. S. and a year from Europe; 10 cents a month library dues, 150 members. We are in for life, and are enthusiastic.

Lee—One Grange; it intends to live; meet day time.

Lake—One Grange; now 62 members; meet every week. Have built a hall; own crockery, stoves, &c.; stable for horses; library, organ, literary paper; four or five new members last year; deal through agency. Insurance Co. nearly two millions farm property; no salaried officers. We think we have come to stay.

Jersey—One Grange; better than a year ago. Main cause of failures, not living up to principals of order and grasping outside issues. Prairie Union Grange has not missed a meeting in six years.

La Salle—Eight or nine Granges now running and that have come to stay, have held our own and had gains past year. We must work. County Grange a great help; hold two days' meetings. One Grange has fine hall, nine new members, organ, each sister donated a picture; ages of members sixteen to seventy-two years; meet every week.

Macon—Four live Granges, two quite large; one nearly 100 members; two halls. Prospects very much brighter than one year ago. Insurance is a success.

Marshall—Two alive; have winnowed wheat from chaff. Strong in faith and hope, intend to live.

McLean—Six Granges and county Grange, and all at work. Insurance Co. over one million risks; one loss \$1,400, and treasurer drew check while still smoking. Our Grange has a library, 130 members. Well satisfied with Chicago agency. We are here to stay.

Ogle—Six Granges, not very active; our store a failure.

Peoria—Eight Granges, generally doing well; four halls; one has Grange academy below, another a night school. Have printed programmes for year's work. County Grange meets monthly at different subordinate Granges.

Pulaski—Getting lively; two or three petitions at each meeting.

Putnam—One Grange 50 members. Library, co-operation fund; purchase from agency \$3,200 last year; meet twice a month, always day time.

Pike—Five live Granges, one increasing right along. Trade with agency all satisfactory. Are getting stronger. Good insurance company; cost 5 cents per \$100 per year five years.

Saline—Five alive, prospering; one co-operative store since 1877, and successful.

Shelby—A small band; store a failure; trading with agency satisfactory. The "News" the life of those that remain. We must work.

St. Clair—Six working Granges. Order on better basis than before. County Grange. One good hall. All taking in new members. Buy through Grange channels and save 10 to 50 per cent.

Sangamon—One Grange; not discouraged. We have kept our faith and honor in the order; feeling good and upward and onward.

Stephenson—Six alive; those left here to stay. Many young people joining one; put them in office; have organ. Fire insurance companies in county, all successful.

Stuyler—Three working. The order with us more sound and permanent than ever before.

Vermilion—Three working. One new hall. One Grange taking in new members most every evening.

Wabash—Fair condition. Four subordinate and county Granges moving smoothly. Politics hurt some Granges. One run a Grange candidate. All understand aims and objects better. We sell wheat and pork together. Insurance Co. \$300,000; running five years; satisfactory.

Washington—One alive; doing good work. Business through State agent, and satisfied; wish it continued; also, "News" want it twice a month; meet twice a month.

Wayne—Two working and three talking of reorganizing. One has 64 members.

Will—One, and a good one. Commenced in a school-house, built hall 28 by 50, and this year enlarged fourteen feet, and built kitchen, besides organ, chromos, &c. Have a dramatic club, opera, lectures, &c. We invite preachers, lawyers and politicians to tell us what they know about farming and what honorable labor is. Hold socials once a month and have hall free; two kinds of cake, meat, coffee, tea, essays, &c.; charge 15 cents each. Opposition changing for better; are upon a firm basis.

Williamson—Four alive and county Grange; gaining some new members; now building hall for county Grange. Deal through State agent; entirely satisfactory; sometimes saving over one-half.

Woodford—Two Granges; members

earnest and never say die. Co-operative store, \$6,000 last year. Insurance over \$300,000, and never any assessments.

Winnebago—Pomona Grange in a flourishing condition. Seven Granges in county. Pomona holds extra meetings after State Grange, and also annual festival in September; great help; acquiesced all over the county. Our No. 6 never has thought of dying; are earnest, social people, and true to our order.

### South Branch Grange, No. 257, of Nebraska.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: This Grange met on the 18th of December, 1890, and elected the following officers: D. Hendricks, master; S. McKibben, overseer; Mrs. Anna Steele, lecturer; C. Steet, steward; Wm. Smith, chaplain; G. C. Steele, assistant steward; Thomas Bostan, treasurer; J. H. Davidson, secretary; C. A. Smith, gatekeeper; Mrs. C. A. Smith, Ceres; Mrs. H. McKibben, Pomona; Mrs. D. McKibben, Flora; Mrs. W. Jenkins, assistant gatekeeper.

This is now the only Grange in Otoe county, Neb., if not in the State. Its secretary and instructions from them, has opened correspondence with the worthy master of the National Grange, and as to become incorporated with it, and the encouragement very favorable for its consummation.

J. H. DAVIDSON, Sec.

### The Grange as a School.

I don't mean to say when I speak of the Granges as schools, that we are going to take our books and dinner pails, but a school to elevate the farmers' minds and get them waked up, so that they can do something for themselves, and not do too much upon the other classes of people. As it is, they are nothing but Granges for other people to play on. It is an organization where women are admitted on equal terms with the men, and a place where young people can meet and have a social time and get information that they could not receive from any other source. Although I have been a member of the Grange but a short time, I can say I have received a great amount of information; and I don't think it will hurt any of us to spend one night out of a week to meet and hold a Grange meeting, and I think we will be amply rewarded in the future for our search after knowledge.—Miss Ida Peake, in Michigan Grange Visitor.

### Why a Farmer Should be a Patron.

"Education is nurtured." "By encouraging education advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture." Among the publicly declared purposes of the Grange, none stands higher or should hold a more prominent position than this great matter of education; in fact, it includes all the other objects, for "buying together, selling together, and in general acting together" are all matters of education, and are successfully carried out just in proportion that the farmer is educated in those different directions.

If we wished to express the whole Grange subject in one word, that word would be education, or perhaps civilization would do as well. "Knowledge is power," not only for the business man, the professional man, the artisan, but to the farmer as well. Farmers have been slow to appreciate the importance of education in all that pertains to their calling, their rights and interest, than any other class, hence the reason that agriculture has been left behind in the march of improvement. Farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, fairs, etc., have done something in the past to educate the farmer, and make him not only more successful but of more power in the land. But all these other helps combined have not done the thousandth part as much in educating the farmer and teaching him the need of education as has the Grange in its brief life of fourteen years.

One single State Grange reports that eight times as many agricultural and Grange journals are now read by the farmers as were being read before the Grange started. So far has the importance of a thorough education in the science of agriculture been impressed upon the farmer by the Grange, that in one State, Tennessee, a book has been prepared teaching the A, B, C of scientific farming, and is to-day by law taught in all the free schools of that State in the rural districts. By discussions, by experiments, by lectures, by reading, by libraries, by Grange fairs and exhibitions, the farmer and his family are becoming better educated and advancing to a higher plane of intelligence, and it is fast becoming a fact that is noticed, even by those outside the gates, that in those neighborhoods where the Grange has been working the longest and most successfully, there will be found the best farms, the most successful farmers, the most progress, the most intelligence. Then, let no farmer rest satisfied until himself and all his family are members of a Grange, and are receiving its benefits and are aiding in this visible work of "advancing to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture."—Grange Bulletin.

### Grange Notes.

The best person for each and every place is the one best qualified to fill the place.

One qualification for office in the Grange is ability; another is willingness to do the work required in the position.

In the election of officers for the Grange let the office seek the person, male or female, and not the person, by friend or otherwise, seek the office.

Never let partisan preferences have any weight in the selection of Grange officials; disappointed office-seekers will often take any office offered to them.

BRO. COLMAN: The Grange in Mercer Co., Center Grange, was reorganized at Princeton on the 29th ult., with thirty of the leading agricultural men and women of the county as members. We mean business. Judge Perry was elected master and H. R. Wayman was elected secretary.

H. R. W.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Jackson Grange 1788, Lincoln Co., Mo., had a public installation of its officers January 1st, 1891, at their Grange hall, viz: W. M. W. Bartlow; O. H. M. Moore; L. W. H. Martin; S. J. H. Harvey; A. S. J. R. Britton; C. Joseph East; Secy. Mrs. W. H. Bartlow; T. W. J. G. K. T. H. Hammond; C. Mrs. C. S. Bowen; P. Miss Kate Nichols; F. Miss Phiona Smith; L. A. S. Miss Olivia Jackson. Judge David Dyer, of Warren Co., after a very excellent address, proceeded to install the officers, which he did in a very appropriate and impressive manner. The Bohemian brass band discoursed excellent music, and the sisterhood excelled themselves in the bounteous and sumptuous dinner, to which the large crowd present did ample justice. Two applications for membership and a good prospect for more in the near future. A pleasant day for all present. B.

It is a greed on all hands that in organization and union there is strength. The Patrons of Husbandry within the limits of this Grange and country are very numerous. As an order it is strong and has the respect of all classes whose respect is desired. It is a medium through which the farmers of the country can work if they desire so to do. While they are hostile to none they believe it is their right and duty to protect themselves, and strive to benefit those associated with them. In this action we are imitators of most classes and conditions. Our objects are worthy and our endeavor is "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation, to reduce our expenses, to diversify our crops, to systematize our work, to discontinue the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. To this end we desire the aid of all classes whose wish is to accomplish like results. If you are interested in agriculture, why not become a Patron of Husbandry? If you are a busy farmer and desire for yourself and family associations which will elevate and educate in what way can you get them more cheaply or more easily than by becoming a Patron with your wife and older children? If you do wish to help on this matter and choose to take no part in any organization for the benefit of yourself or family, or community, then do not complain if you cannot obtain a hearing at Boston or Washington or wherever your laws may be made. Perhaps it is better for you "to bear those ills you have than fly to others which you know not of."

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DEPARTMENT.

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Contributions solicited for every department.

Entered at the postoffice at St. Louis and admitted for transportation through the mails at second-class rate.

Prof. Riley says that the thirteen-year and seventeen-year locusts will appear simultaneously this year. This is not welcome intelligence to the farmers of the States ravaged by these pests at their last visitation.

Considering the early winter and the balmy nature of some of the days last week, it is highly probable that the cold and snowy season is about over, although there may be a few "flashes in the pan" to come.

Under the head of "Bogus Wines," last week, the printer made us say that in the French factories complained of, wines were made from rotten apples, to which was added coarse wine, &c. It should read: "Rotten apples, damaged dried fruit, beets and spoiled molasses."

Dog thieves are abounding in St. Louis and other localities where valuable dogs are owned. There seem to be organized bands of thieves engaged in this business—their object being the securing of rewards or the shipment of the dogs to other points where good prices are paid for them.

Henry Michel & Co., of St. Louis, have issued their catalogue of plants, seeds, &c. This house is favorably known throughout the west, and especially in the plant and floral line. The firm has issued a neat catalogue, and those wanting anything in the floral line, should send for it.

The Plant Seed Company, of St. Louis, Mo., have just issued their elegant illustrated catalogue for 1881, of all kinds of field, garden, flower seeds, &c. This seed establishment has been in existence for a third of a century, or more, and is one of the most reliable in the country. Those wanting seeds should write for the catalogue.

Everybody should make the most of oranges this season, as they will be very dear and scarce for several seasons to come. The severe cold weather has not only injured very seriously the next crop in Louisiana and Florida, but it has likewise damaged the trees very much, and it will take two or three years for them to recover.

Food and Health is the name of a new journal just started at 704 Broadway, New York city, by Amelia Lewis. It is to be published weekly, at \$3 per year, or six months at \$1.50. As its title indicates, it is devoted to food and health—two very important subjects to every human being. Those wanting to see a copy, with a view to subscribing, should send for it.

Rain has come at last. All day Sunday (the 6th) the rain was pouring down, filling the wells, cisterns, ponds and streams, but making country roads almost impassable. The weather is spring-like now, and we presume the severe cold of winter is over. We fear the wheat crop has suffered from the very dry, cold weather. Many who call at our office so state.

A very curious matter is brought to the attention of farmers, and that is regarding cats. It is asserted that these pets will kill during the year an enormous number of birds, and each instance gives life to thousands of insects. A gentleman writes to the Chicago Field that he watched a certain cat specially, and in an incredibly short space of time she destroyed six quail and two woodcock.

There is an important bill now before the Legislature appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the establishment of a sugar works at the Agricultural College farm, for investigating this sugar question thoroughly, and for furnishing an opportunity for the sons of farmers to become expert sugar makers. It would be a good idea for those of our readers who feel an interest in this great industry to drop a letter to their representatives in the Legislature, giving their views on this subject.

While a great deal of unwarrantable fuss is being made in Europe for the purpose of discriminating against the importation of American cattle and meats, there seems to be some little alarm felt—with good cause—on this side of the water of a kindred description. Last week a herd of imported Jerseys, landed in New York, were found to be suffering from mouth and foot disease. John Bull and Cousin Fritz should stop throwing stones, when their houses are so importantly composed of a very fragile and brittle substance.

## FREEZING OF SOUTHERN CANE.

We are just informed that southern sugar planters have met with a very serious loss by the freezing of the stubble of the sugar cane, from which spring the ratoons for the coming crop, which ratoons constitute fully two-thirds of next year's cane. This loss not only affects the sugar planters, but the consumers of sugar throughout the country, as sugar will undoubtedly command a higher price in consequence of this loss. In this emergency, we suggest to the southern planters the planting of the variety of sorghum known as Early Orange, which has done so well in Texas, making sugar of superior quality. By early planting, a first crop of cane may be taken off in sixty-five days, and the ratoons will furnish another crop from the same planting, making sugar of a very good quality in fifty days thereafter.

## Dr. John A. Warder.

We had the pleasure of a visit from this veteran pomologist and horticulturist a short time since, and likewise enjoyed a railroad ride with him from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and greatly enjoyed his intelligent conversation on the trip. From the interest he manifested in observing the forests en route, and from the bent of his conversation, we judge he is giving the love of his declining years to the great subject of American forestry. We hope Dr. Warder will give us a treatise on this subject, as we feel confident no man in America is better qualified to write such a work. For several years past he has been studying up the catapla, and has traveled thousands of miles to see the different varieties and their respective merits. Dr. Warder is president of the American Forestry Association, and thinks one of the great questions, not only of the present, but of the future, is that of the preservation and production of trees. That the vast western plains will yet be reclaimed and made productive through the influence of trees, he has no doubt. It may not be for centuries, but time, population and tree planting will bring it about.

## From Schuyler County, Mo.

BRO. COLMAN: I will drop you a few lines about matters in this part of the State. Our order—the grange—in this section seems to be doing well. We have taken in several members lately, and others are presenting themselves as candidates. We think there will be a large increase in membership in this section.

I would like to ask a few questions. Why does Worthy Master Eshbaugh withhold his articles from the RURAL WORLD? Does he fail to send them to you, or do you fail to publish them? Who is in the fault? The executive committee, which was empowered to select the paper for the publication of the official proceedings of the order, and as a channel for the officers of the State Grange to communicate with the subordinate granges and with the members of the order throughout the State, selected the RURAL WORLD as that medium; but it seems that the worthy master does not use it, and has no correspondence with the order through it. Some of the members of the order desire to know whether you refuse to publish what he writes for your paper. Many of us are taking your paper and feel disappointed, as the RURAL WORLD is the official paper of the grange, that they hear nothing from the worthy master about subjects of interest to the brotherhood of the State generally. In this connection I will say that I have been a constant reader of the RURAL WORLD for some time, and in my judgment it is the best agricultural paper published in the Mississippi valley. It is well calculated to supply the wants of farmers and Patrons. It is excellent in all the various departments, the agricultural, stock, sheep, swine, poultry, &c., each of which will pay the subscriber the subscription price many times over during the year. The Home Circle is well calculated to drive away care from the housewife, and not only aid her in her labor, but instruct and elevate her. And last, but not least, the horticultural department is not surpassed by any paper in the country, and gives the most valuable information upon the cultivation of all kinds of fruits needed in the family.

If you think the questions I have asked are improper, you may consign this to the waste-basket—though many of the friends of your valuable journal want to know where the fault is, if any exists.

H. W. O.

Glenwood, Mo., Jan. 31, 1881.

REMARKS.—The only reason that articles from the worthy master do not appear in the RURAL WORLD is that he does not send them. All that he has sent us have been promptly published, and will be in the future.

We paid a flying visit to Jefferson City last week, and called upon the law-making power. We think there is an unusually good body of legislators at work this winter. We have never seen the members of any legislative body that were seemingly striving more earnestly to do their whole duty to the people of the State. We are informed by competent judges that men of higher character and ability have been pressed into service the past election than have ever represented the State in a legislative capacity before. Missouri is a great State, and ought to be worthily represented in this general assembly.

## The Mississippi Agricultural College.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Few indications of the progressive and advanced spirit of the south are so significant as the remarkable patronage the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi is receiving at the hands of the citizens of that State. It is the sign that a great revolution has taken place in the views of the great thinkers of the State. Here, now, is a college that learns young men to work. There is no doubt of this. There is no sham pretense or affectation about it. Three hours a day, for five days in the week, the students must work. It is part of the curriculum, and they must do whatever comes to hand—plow, hoe, dig stumps, ditch, make fence, etc. And they work cheerfully, buoyantly and with a gayety of manner that shows they do not regard it as drudgery or a disgrace and a task to be evaded or shirked. No one can witness the cheeriness of their conduct without seeing that their labor is one of love. It will not do to say that the ardor will abate when the novelty wears off. That test has passed upon them. The sons of the best men in the State are students. It shows how senseless and outworn is the stigma, uttered by ignorant or unprincipled prejudice, that southern gentlemen regard labor as degrading. Here are the sons of gentlemen most illustrious in the State. These gentlemen are fitting their sons to be farmers. These gentlemen—many of them lawyers and physicians themselves—prefer that their sons should be farmers, knowing that the professions are overcrowded. Would they be educating their sons to disgrace or degradation? The question answers itself.

As an indication of the unparalleled success the institution has had, the college opened in October last, and on the 24th of November there were 235 students present. The little town of Starkville, with all its public spirit and enterprise, was outdone and overtaken in the effort to entertain the pupils. The surrounding country was called into requisition, and even then some students had to make long walks from their boarding-houses to the college. This state of affairs was necessitated because the dormitories were not completed by the time they were contracted to be—through unexampled wet weather, we learn. But as the dormitories were only contemplated to contain 200, the room is utterly inadequate to meet the situation. Gen. S. D. Lee, the president of the college, tells me that he rejected, in one week, 76 applications for admission—and this, too, notwithstanding the wide publicity given that there was no room. Months ago Capt. Frank Burkett, the enterprising secretary of the board of trustees, and editor of one of the leading papers of the State of Mississippi, told me that there were over 300 applications—and this, mind you, but a little more than a month after the college opened. Does this look as though agricultural and mechanical labor are ostracized and branded in Mississippi? It only shows the utter superficiality of the judgments of certain classes as to the status of southern affairs. It is on a par with the old misconceptions that the State is a vast bog, deadly with malaria and pest-ridden with venomous reptiles and innumerable insects; that we can't raise the grasses and stock; that northern men and Europeans can't stand the climate, and other bugaboos. You may search the annals of all the agricultural colleges in the country, and so far from finding a parallel in any to this Mississippi, you will not find a decent approximation, all things considered. I do not doubt that when the State of Mississippi shall have furnished the means for entertainment, she will have from 500 to 600 students in her college. I feel certain that, were the opportunities given, in less than three months 400 students would be enrolled. The next Legislature will see that her sons shall have an ample chance for an agricultural education. In a very wise and catholic spirit did the board of trustees call two young professors from the Agricultural College of Michigan—Prof. Gully and Kedzie. The latter is a son of the very eminent professor of that name in that State. It was wise, because they are eminently competent. It was catholic, because it is a complete refutation of the charge that the south is iron-clad and unrelenting in its sectionalism. All candid men draw resistless conclusions from such demonstrations, and although they are not noisy in their views, the roar of partisan clamor stuns not such utterances. Such an act counts for much wherever it is promulgated, and the heaven of enlightened works.

And these worthy professors have their own work to do, and are doing it, in undeviating their friends and acquaintances in Michigan. They are surprised and delighted at the cordiality of their welcome from the southern people. They are telling it to their friends. Doubtless Michigan will yet contribute its quota of good farmers to Mississippi, through their influence. From these gentlemen we have the very interesting and valuable testimony that they have never seen the cheerful, industrious spirit of these Mississippi youths surpassed, if equaled, anywhere. This is a cheering omen, and bright with promise for the future of Mississippi. It is an earnest of that love of vocation which dignifies and endears life-work, and gives that bravery of endeavor, that elasticity of temperament, that imperturbable, unconquerable pertinacity, so needful to encounter and win life's battles.

Conspicuous in its selections by the board of trustees, was its choice of Gen. S. D. Lee for president of the institution. He is a West-Pointer, a gentleman, and best, a Christian. He has high aspirations for the college, a large comprehension of its responsibilities, habits of command, and wields a firm but kindly discipline. He has a signal opportunity in the plasticity of the minds of these students, to set the impress of his noble individuality upon them. These youths are to be men as well as farmers. Some of the sterner and higher aims and duties of life they must, perforce, learn at college, if learned at all—the dignity of labor, fixedness of purpose, intellectual methods, esprit de corps, etc. Fortunately, they may learn, in his unblemished life, its value and something of its solaces.

I take this esprit de corps, that will be learned, especially valuable. The old-time planters could not co-operate, and do not now have any spirit of combination worth the name. For this, slavery was the cause largely. The thoroughly equipped planter had, in his slaves, a labor supply for all the exigencies of farm labor. His slaves he could command at any time, and they were wielded with the effectiveness of military discipline. He had his tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, plasterer, blacksmith, wheelwright—ever his minister; occasionally he must have a doctor and lawyer. But the old way gave him an independence, as a farmer, such as the world has never shown. From this condition of affairs sprung many of the misconceptions in the northern mind as to the status of the white mechanic at the south. It was not that the latter class was held in disesteem so much as that they were so little needed, for the slave mechanic made them largely superfluous.

But slavery is gone, with few or no regrets. New duties and responsibilities await the actors on the new stage. Young farmers must learn the spirit of co-operation which marks agriculture elsewhere, and which the changed conditions necessitate. This spirit they will greatly learn at college. The sympathies which kindred pursuits always engender, will be theirs, without the petty rivalries that mark professional neighbors. An ambition to exalt their vocation will be theirs—a worthy ambition, and not without obstacles. Pride in their great work will stimulate fraternalization and long habits of co-operation, besides the close and dear friendships of school-days.

We look for a class of farmers from this college which will be most potential in the regeneration of the State. How all new, good methods and appliances will have their sympathies! How they will build up the waste places! What beautiful fields, houses, flocks and orchards they will have about them!

I find my space diminishing, but I must say a good word for the professors—all competent, worthy gentlemen; of Dr. D. W. Phores, professor of botany, who has the laurel of his State's appreciation on his well-earned brow; of Prof. Boudelous, so well tried and thorough; of the scholarly and elegant Prof. Bailey, A. M.; of Rev. Dr. Sullivan, A. V., the eloquent divine; of Lieut. Bolton, U. S. A., who is doing so much to discipline the students and impart mathematics; of the effective secretary of the college, Mr. A. W. Lampkin; of Mr. Frank Johnson, foreman of the farm; of Capt. W. B. Lucas, who runs the larder, and of the Swiss dairyman, whose name I, unfortunately, forget.

Mobile, Ala. M. B. HILLYARD.

## Success in Business.

Success in business is undoubtedly the result of intelligence, pluck and enterprise. It is said that the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty of Washington, N. J., began business in 1869 without one dollar. Since that time he has built up an enormous piano and organ trade all over the civilized world by his remarkable pluck and enterprise. His attention was early turned to music, and in this way he became interested in the sale, and finally in the manufacture of musical instruments at Washington, N. J., which bears his name. His first operations were on a small scale, but his active and progressive mind saw wide fields open to energy and enterprise. By his wavered or faltered in this project. By his shrewd, skillful and persistent newspaper advertising he has attracted wide attention everywhere, so that at the present his instruments are in use in all parts of the civilized world. He believes in the free use of printers' ink, and it has paid him a thousand-fold.

Mr. Beatty is the man who first conceived the idea of reducing the prices of pianos and organs. He knew the agents were making entirely too much profit on them, the same as was being done with sewing machines. He at once began to expose the deception practiced by leading manufacturers, who asked \$450 for an organ that could be sold for \$85 and still leave a fair profit, or \$1,000 for a piano that \$297 is sufficient for. Then the war began. He was ridiculed and misrepresented in a shameful manner by the monopolists whose large profits were in danger. No stone was left unturned to defeat and ruin him. Circulars were printed and sent out by their agents. Articles were published in music trade journals, and many other dirty tricks were resorted to. But, by the course of right and justice, Mayor Beatty has succeeded in reducing the prices of pianos and organs, so that he is said to be by far the most successful man that has ever engaged in the music business.

But amid the rush and hurry of a vast business, Mr. Beatty never forgets the duties of a man and a citizen. He has twice been elected mayor of Washington without his own seeking, which office he now holds. His fellow citizens chose him. He conducted no campaign whatever, and was not even at home on election day. His generous donation of orders upon the largest local stores to supply flour to the needy during the past winter, and his liberal contributions to the various religious organizations, without regard to denomination, are indicative of but a few of the many incidents that are continually transpiring, and which have made him exceedingly popular among his fellow-citizens.

Men who have won for themselves honorable distinction in their peculiar vocations in life, and which we denominate as the successful self-made men of the day, are apt to possess all the qualifications necessary for the high position of public trust and form the nucleus from which the nation draws its best supporters. Mayor Beatty's career thus far has been marked by untiring perseverance, indomitable will, acute perception, and good, sound common-sense.—Ex.

FLAX CLEANING.—Col. Colman: If Mr. Wm. J. Alexander, of Cass county, wishes to see machinery for flax cleaning, he can visit my farm, near Stanley, or he can address me (with stamp) at same place. B. M. CRUST, M. D. Johnson Co., Kan.

## Fair Association Notes.

The president of the St. Louis Fair Association yesterday announced the following appointments:  
Executive Board—Edwin Harrison, J. S. Walsh and E. A. Filley.  
Committee of Appeals—Charles P. Chouteau, Charles L. Hunt and Edward Martin.

Also the following named gentlemen to be directors in charge of departments:  
Cattle—E. A. Filley.  
Swine—David Clarkson.  
Sheep and Poultry—Charles L. Hunt.  
Agricultural—D. K. Ferguson and William W. Withnell.  
Machinery—G. B. Allen.  
Mechanical—John S. Menges.  
Department of Produce and Jellies—John R. Lionberger.

Department of Fruits, Vegetables, Wine and Beer—Charles P. Chouteau.  
Dry Goods and Carpets—S. M. Dodd.  
Textile Fabrics—J. Griff. Brother.  
Fine Arts—Hercules L. Dousman.  
Mineral and Geological—Edwin Harrison.

Department of Natural History—Dr. Charles A. Todd and Thomas R. Tutt.  
Cotton—D. P. Rowland and George Bain.

Grand Marshals—N. S. Chouteau, Wilson P. Hunt, Charles W. Irwin, James L. Patterson, C. Bent Carr, Edward Walsh, Jr., and Pierre Chouteau.

## News and Notes.

The Cadet Whittaker court-martial on Thursday commenced hearing evidence at New York.

The First Baptist church of Cambridgeport, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss \$105,000.

It is stated that the aggregate sum of appropriations already provided for in the River and Harbor bill is \$10,000,000.

Plymouth, N. C., was destroyed by fire Feb. 1st. The loss was \$125,000. The catastrophe was caused by an explosion of coal oil.

The annual convention of the dairymen of western Ontario, opened at Stratford on last Wednesday. Several Americans were present.

John J. Sweeney, a prominent merchant of New York, absconded last week. He had committed forgeries to the amount of \$75,000.

Francis A. Durivage, the well-known author and poet, died February 3d at New York, in the 67th year of his age, from paralysis.

Parnell, Dillon and the other Home Rulers were expelled from Parliament last week. The English administration mean to push matters.

Norris, Winslow & Co., dry goods dealers of Watertown, N. Y., have made an assignment. Liabilities \$95,000, assets probably \$75,000.

A. B. Hall's block, at Worcester, Mass., was Tuesday night damaged by fire to the amount of \$18,000, half a dozen firms being involved in the loss.

On the evening of Feb. 1st a fire broke out in the business portion of Philadelphia, and a number of buildings were destroyed. The loss was \$500,000.

A desperate battle took place on Sunday between rival claimants to mines on Turner's Mountain near Leadville. One man was killed and a number were injured.

The death of Allabundy, aged fourteen, one of the Nautch dancing girls, born in Bombay, was reported last Tuesday. She died from malarial fever after two months illness.

Jay Gould told a reporter a few days ago that his grand object in consolidating the telegraph companies was cheaper telegraphing, and thus have it more used by business people.

Tom Buford, the murderer of Judge Elliott, has been sent from Owenston, Kentucky, to the Insane Asylum, having been acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity.

A fly-wheel eighteen feet in diameter in the Russian Mills at Niles, Ohio, burst into pieces Saturday, killing two men, injuring several others and considerably damaging the mill.

A British screw steamer went ashore at Ocean Beach, N. J., Feb. 1st. The crew and passengers refused to go ashore, and the captain declined offers of aid, being confident of extricating his vessel from its position.

Three children of Rev. Manning Hunter colored, in Sumpter county, South Carolina, were burned to death on Sunday night last by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The father and mother were both absent at the time.

Considerable commotion exists among St. Louis brewers over the introduction in the Legislature of a proposition to amend the State constitution, so as to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic stimulants in Missouri.

The three McLeans and Hare were hanged at Westminster, B. C., on Tuesday. The prisoners were twice tried and twice found guilty of the murder of Constable Usher and a settler named James Kelly in December, 1879.

A terrible hanging scene occurred at Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 3d. George W. Smith and Catherine Miller were hanged for the murder of the woman's husband. The woman fainted several times and uttered shrieks for mercy.

Chief Iron Dog, the Sioux Indian who has surrendered to Major Ilges, says he was ordered by Major Crozier of the Canadian mounted police, to leave that territory, and it is believed Sitting Bull will receive the same orders.

A recent arrival from Samoa reports the death of King Mitaleta on November 8th. The country is in a state of anarchy, except the neutral territory governed by the consuls of the United States, Germany and Great Britain.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balm. We do not often speak of any proprietary medicine, but from what we have seen and heard of this great family medicine, we would say to those suffering with any throat or lung disease, to take it and be cured.

A fire at Mantanzas Feb. 1st, destroyed the stables in course of construction in connection with the exhibition buildings there. A large amount of tools, paints and window glass, intended to be used in completing the buildings, were also burned. The disaster may delay the opening of the building until March.

Aug. Klopp shot and killed Antoine Goshliach, a wealthy German, at Dallas, Texas, on Jan. 31st. The latter went to the house of the former to get his daughter, who had been obliged to leave home on account of brutal treatment, and kicking in Klopp's door, the latter shot him. Goshliach's wife committed suicide a few months ago, because of treatment received from her husband. Klopp surrendered to the authorities and has public sentiment in his favor.

The House committee on epidemic diseases have agreed to report favorably on Representative Casey Young's bill, authorizing the president to appoint a commission of three persons—learned in chemistry and sanitary science—to investigate and report upon the adulteration of food and other articles in the United States, and appropriating \$20,000 to carry out the provisions of the bill.

The people of New York are to have a zoological garden, patterned somewhat upon the London institution and the Jardin des Plantes of Paris. A company with \$2,000,000 capital and \$1,000,000 in first mortgage bonds has been formed, and a plot of thirty-three acres of land on the west side of the Harlem river at 155th street has been secured. In many features the plan of the proposed garden resembles that of the Philadelphia "zoo," and the elevated railroad will be interested in its success, having a station on the grounds and selling excursion tickets.

Jonah Bacon, an old and prominent merchant, died on Feb. 3d at his residence on Marshall street, Philadelphia, at the age of 68 years. In his youth Mr. Bacon entered the store of Richard D. Wood, who established the firm of Wood, Marsh & Co., and in course of time was taken into the partnership. At the time of his death Mr. Bacon was a special partner in this firm, though he retired from active business life several years ago. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the American Steamship company, and was identified closely with several other corporations. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Most of the new catalogues of seeds, plants and trees for 1881 are issued and go out during this month. This office is being favored just now with a lively assortment of them. The engravings are more attractive and extensive than usual. We shall endeavor in later issues, to notice them separately. The patrons of nurseries and greenhouses will get a good many of them the next few weeks, and in making selections, it will be well to go lightly on the novelties and new attractions. Patronize freely the old, tried and valuable kinds.

COL. COLMAN: I take pleasure in offering as a premium to your very valuable paper one setting of Pekin duck eggs. My stock has been obtained from the best sources, and is as good as any in the country. JOHN GOSS. Bellmore, Ind.

## RURAL WORLD PREMIUMS.

Our time has been so completely absorbed that we have heretofore been unable to give any attention to our Premium List. We will try to take time now to prepare it. We shall be glad to receive contributions for this list from all persons who wish to aid in encouraging the wider circulation of the RURAL WORLD. The names of the donors, with post-office address, with the articles contributed, will be kept standing in this column till the first of April, when the premiums will be awarded. Those wishing to offer anything will please write us.

☞ Judge Geo. W. Whiteside, Greenfield, Dade Co., Mo., offers one pair of choice Poland-China pigs.

☞ Also one choice Poland-China pig, either sex.

☞ K. H. Allen, O'Fallon, St. Charles Co., Mo., offers one thoroughbred Cotswold lamb, either sex.

☞ R. R. Westcott, Mason, Ellingham Co., Ill., offers one setting (13) of Partridge Cochins.

☞ One setting (13) of Brown Leghorn eggs.

☞ One setting (13) of Plymouth Rock eggs.

☞ One setting (9) of Bronze turkey eggs.

☞ Chalmers D. Colman, Lakeside farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one choice Berkshire pig, either sex, from registered stock.

☞ Mrs. N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo., offers one setting of eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls.

☞ A. Ingram, Perry, Pike Co., Ill., offers one choice Jersey pig.

☞ John S. Wise, Freeport, Ill., offers one setting (13) of eggs from pure Dominique fowls.

☞ John Goss, Bellmore, Ind., offers one setting of Pekin duck eggs, from the best stock in the country.

☞ H. H. Russell, Fayetteville, Johnson county, Mo., offers one pure Magpie sow pig, from choicest Ohio stock.

☞ F. P. Vest, Oconee, Ill., offers for premiums two settings of eggs, to be chosen from the following varieties of game fowls, viz: Black-breasted Red, Tartars, Tornado, Brown Red, Stone Fence, Black-breasted Irish, Duck Wing.

☞ Chas. G. McHatten, Fulton, Mo., offers one Berkshire pig, from registered stock.

☞ Mrs. Bettie McHatten, Fulton, Mo., offers one choice trio of Light Brahma fowls.

## Your Mind Will Grow Strong

and great not by what you reject, but by what you cordially accept and believe. Your health will improve, just in proportion as you obey Nature's laws. If your mind is diseased, refresh it with suitable relaxation. If the two great organs of your body, the kidney and liver, are out of order, restore them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The mind can be kept clear by care, and the kidneys and liver by the great remedy above mentioned.

J. J. H. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.—Mr. Gregory's Catalogue (advertised in our columns) opens with several fine engravings of new vegetables, after which follows an immense variety of flower and vegetable seed, including 47 kinds of beans, 23 of cabbages and cauliflower, 26 of corn, 28 of cucumber, 28 of lettuce, 41 of melon, 17 of squash, 24 of tomato, 86 of turnips, &c., all duly described. Catalogues are advertised free to all.

Wheat straw has been decided by a chemical analysis to contain all the essential qualities of food that best timothy hay has, and yet it has not been raised as respectable sheep feed by sheep-raisers. Is it because it is straw? In the wheat raising regions, sheep run to the straw stacks, and straw is considered a good thing usually. Will some of our flockmasters give us their experience and estimates of wheat straw for sheep? Not alone, but in connection with full grain rations twice a day.

The barb wire patents of Kelly, Hunt & Glidden having been sustained by the courts, no barb wires, unless licensed under them, can be sold or used without liability for damages. The Kelly Steel Barb Wire is now, as in the past, a legal wire, and most deservedly popular, and sold as cheap as other wires. The Thorn Wire Hedge Co. of Chicago (sole manufacturers), who receive an income from the patents, are justly deserving of their share in the results of the victory.



## The Stock Breeder.

### More Jerseys for Missouri.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I have just received in good order from the breeding farm of a well-known eastern breeder six Jersey heifers, ranging from 16 to 30 months of age, being I believe the first installment of the celebrated Alpha blood, now so prized in the east, that has thus far crossed the Mississippi river.

Since the custom of testing cows for butter yields has become so popular in the east, some marvelous results have been reached, throwing into the shade all the reputed records of past times. Foremost among the animals competing in this line is the noted cow Eurotas (2452), the property of Mr. A. B. Darling, of New York city. This cow was tested during the past year, and according to the sworn statement of her owner, produced during the 11 months 6 days ending October 14, 1880, 778 pounds and 10 ounces of first-class butter—an average of nearly 2 pounds per day.

The wonderful performances of Eurotas naturally called the attention of the Jersey men to her breeding. Upon inquiry, it was learned that the dam of Eurotas—the imported cow Alpha (171)—now dead, and formerly owned by R. M. Hoe, of New York, had at various times shown a capacity to yield as high as 24½ pounds of butter in seven days. The discovery of these facts was followed by a public sale of Jersey cattle in New York city, many of which were the lineal descendants of Alpha—her first brother, Jupiter (93), and her sire, Saturn (74)—at which sale animals bred in this line of blood brought from \$600 to \$1,400 each. Here were facts which could not be ignored by any one interested in the breeding of Jersey cattle, who wished to remain at the top.

The young cows which have just reached my place were all sired by Mohawk (2260). Mohawk is by Alpheus (1168), and he by Mercury (432) out of Europa (176), the dam of Eurotas, the cow above alluded to. Mercury and Europa are full brother and sister, by Jupiter out of Alpha; they being also full brother and sister, by Saturn out of Phea (166). On the dams' sides the heifers breed back again to Jupiter and Saturn through several lines, and also to Europa (121), Twaddell's great butter cow, as well as to Sallie Bunker (1426), the 13-pound butter cow exhibited at our late fair by T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania. They are all bred—and are sure to calve in early spring—to Milkmaid's Byron, out of imported Milkmaid (3058), Charles Sharpless' well-known cow, and by Lord Byron, the famous sire of Sharpless' imported Black Bess. Milkmaid and Black Bess were both members of Sharpless' Centennial prize herd, and the former was purchased in England by Mr. S. at a cost of over \$800.

In the selection of cattle for breeding purposes, it is well of course to attach much importance to individual quality as well as to pedigree; but other things being equal, we cannot be too strict in our inquiry for certain lines of blood which have produced animals of great merit. It stands to reason that the immediate descendants of Eurotas and Alpha will be more apt to be permanent in their line than animals with no ancestors of prominent merit, and while we cannot say that they will all tower above the average, we have good reason for supposing that none will be absolutely indifferent.

I hope in the near future to furnish you with some better figures that will be proof positive that my investment has been a good one.

THOS. T. TURNER.  
Normandy, Mo., Jan. 31, 1881.

### Stock Notes.

Reports dated January 9, from Omaha, Neb., say that the prairies are covered seven inches deep with snow at Fort Robinson, and hundreds of cattle are dying of starvation and the cold. This is one of the risks to run in raising cattle there.

All food beyond such amount that is properly digested and assimilated by the animal is a source of loss to the owner, and that in two ways. First, the food is lost; and second, the animal is not kept in the best condition for getting the most out of its feed—its stomach is overloaded and its digestive apparatus more or less disarranged. Just inside the limits of assimilation is the point to have in view in feeding; in this way the animal will have a good appetite, and, other things being equal, is sure to give the best return for food consumed. There is a golden mean in feeding farm stock, which the farmer should find.

Two loads of cattle were sold here on Monday which the owner stated had been fed all the corn they would eat for three months past, and had not gained a pound in that time. It is well known that cattle taken from grass and put on dry food will shrink for awhile, and against this was made up, as well as the drift from the farm to market, the feeder found himself just where he started. The stock was worth, however, about \$1 per cow more than three months ago, which gave him an advance of about \$15 per head, from which a fair profit was netted, notwithstanding the seemingly unsuccessful feeding.—Pittsburgh Stockman, Jan. 6.

Bran or ground feed is best fed to cows on moistened hay; it being mixed with the hay all will be eaten together and raised and masticated. But if it is not fed with it hay it should be fed dry and in a small quantity each time, for if fed alone it is not raised and re-masticated, but goes on to the third and fourth stomachs. If fed in slop it is swallowed without any mastication and mixed with little or no saliva, but fed dry it can not be swallowed until it is mixed with saliva, and the saliva assists in digestion. When food is masticated the act of rumination causes the saliva to flow and mix with food. We have experimented and find that when fed alone dry ground feed is better digested than when fed wet.

Owners of work-horses are too regardless of the advantages of grinding or crushing

the grain fed them. They do not consider that the expenditure of muscular strength by the animal, in grinding grain with its jaws, is as great a waste of its energies as an equal outlay of strength in any other way; and that besides this, there is much waste of grain from its being imperfectly digested. When the animal is fatigued he masticates his grain imperfectly, and it passes through the intestines with so little change that it germinates and grows well. By crushing the grain this loss would be saved. Another advantage would be, that different kinds of grain, as corn and oats when ground, could be mixed together, and incorporated with cut straw or hay—experience has shown that this is the most economical way of feeding. In short grain before being fed to all stock should be ground. It goes further and is much better for the animals that consume it.

At last the British government has had to resort to the most extreme measures in its attack on the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease that is now an epidemic in 27 counties in England. The measures of repression are the most stringent on record, which goes to show the spread of the disease the most alarming and destructive of any; thousands of the cattle that were in the stalls for winter feeding have been killed, and many thousands have been rendered unfit for further feeding this winter, and one of the peculiar results of an attack on an animal is that the beast seldom ever regains the flesh lost; after that should further feeding be attempted the flesh and fat, as it were, forms in bunches, presenting that odd appearance known as "lumpy" in animals not uniform in the distribution of fat and lean. The orders to be observed now are: That all animals exposed for sale in a market held within an infected area must not be moved alive out of such area. Animals exposed for sale in a market within an area not declared infected can be removed from such market, but must be slaughtered within one week from the time of such exposure or exhibition. The latter regulations will greatly interfere with the London, Liverpool, Salford and Wakefield markets, as formerly cattle and sheep were bought in Liverpool on Monday, taken to Salford for Tuesday, for Wakefield on Wednesday, and London on Thursday. Of course all the international traffic will be closed. The vast number of Irish cattle that arrive in Liverpool, and that have been distributed all along to London, will now have to be either slaughtered in Liverpool, and that too within six days after their arrival. They can be taken out of the pens, but are not allowed entrance to another market.—Drovers' Journal.

### The St. Louis Jockey Club.

The entry for six stakes closed February 1st. They number 238 in all. That this is a flattering showing will be seen by the following comparison. At the inaugural meeting of the club, in 1878, nine stakes secured 256 nominations, an average of 28; at the following meeting there were 173 nominations to six stakes, an average of 29; and last year there were but 171 nominations to seven stakes, an average of 24. This year, with but six stakes,

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS foot up 238, showing the magnificent average of 37 to each. The Coquette stakes, for two-year-old fillies, closed with 49; the Jockey Club stakes, with 51; two-year-old colts and fillies, with 51; the Hotel stakes, for three-year-olds, 62; the Merchants' stakes, for three-year-olds, 34; Brewers' cup, for all ages, with 20; and the Street Railroad stakes for all ages, with 31. Included in the nomination are the cream of the unraced juveniles from every section of the south and west, all of the two and three-year-olds that established their reputations last year and the year previous, and the gamest and fleetest purse horses in the land.

### A Bureau of Animals Industry.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The bill reported to day by Senator Johnson from the select committee on contagious disease of domestic animals, provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his department a "Bureau of Animals Industry," and appointed as chief some competent veterinary surgeon, approved by the National Board of Health, whose duty it shall be to collect and report all such information upon the subjects referred to as may be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country.

For the purposes of investigation and of the prevention and cure of said diseases, he is authorized to call to his aid the National Board of Health, and to employ (in addition to an agent in each State and Territory for the collection of local information) two Commissioners, one of whom shall be a practical stock raiser and one an experienced business man familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, whose duty it shall be to advise with regard to the best method of treating, transporting and caring for animals and of providing against the spread of contagious diseases.

The bill further provides that it "shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture, through said chief of bureau in connection with the National Board of Health, to prepare such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said disease and regulation to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and whenever any State or Territory shall accept, then it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture, through said chief of bureau and the Commissioners and agents authorized by this act in connection with the National Board of Health to assist in such State or Territory in the execution of such rules and regulations."

It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to establish quarantine stations at such points as may be necessary and to "establish and carry into effect such regulations consistent with State laws as may be necessary to prevent the spread of said disease by importations from abroad," and he is authorized to employ customs officers and revenue vessels for these purposes. The bill further provides that "it shall be unlawful to import or introduce into the United States from foreign countries or into any State or Territory, or to offer for sale any domestic animal affected with contagious disease to which has been presumably exposed thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations adopted in pursuance thereof."

To meet the expenses that may be incurred in carrying out its provisions (including one for reimbursement of the value of infected animals purchased and slaughtered in States or Territories accepting the proposed rules and regulations) the bill appropriates \$200,000 to be distributed under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Tennessee has sent an enthusiastic supporter to the U. S. Senate. Judge Jackson married the youngest daughter of Gen. G. W. Harding of Belle Meade, and he takes the liveliest interest in thoroughbred horses and the turf.

## The Dairy.

### Factory or Home Dairying.

Discussion by the Franklin, Mass., Harbort Club.

Major Alvord opened the discussion at this meeting with a paper on the advantages of butter factories, from which we make an extract which deserves the attention of every New England farmer. He also stated his observations as to the success of the factories of the west, in New York state, and the new one located at Hatfield. He said there was no question but what the quality of butter was superior when made under the factory system, and there was a demand for it at prices from three to four cents a pound more than the average of home made butter will command. As to prices, Major Alvord said that the Boston market is the one of most interest to us. There, Franklin county butter has been long and favorably known, and always stands as well as the butter made in any part of New England. During 1880 the average price of Franklin county butter was 24 1/2 c; during the same time the average of western creamery butter was 28c, while the average price of the best creamery was 31c. The advantage of butter factories in this section over private dairying can be shown in the following figures: Take Franklin county as an example, where a very careful account has been kept for 1880: Total sales, 838,207 pounds, nearly all shipped and sold as "dairy butter." The average selling price for the year has been 24 1/2 c, which would come to \$205,375. The same number of pounds of "creamery butter," call it an average for the year at 27 1/2 c, which is an underestimate, would be \$230,323, a gain to the cow-owners of \$24,948. The Hatfield butter factory was started in October, and their product was good from the start, having no trouble to obtain an advance of 3c per pound over the best dairy butter. They showed in November that they made one pound of butter from 9 quarts of milk, the patrons getting more butter from same milk and same cows than they have ever been able to do at home, and they are now getting about as much money for their milk as they would if they did all the work of making and marketing the butter themselves. The result of the adoption of the factory system in western Massachusetts would be that our butter would be "creamery" instead of "dairy," and that means a sale at an average through the year of 3 to 3 1/2 c a pound, which is practically all profit, for a pound of good butter costs just about the same to make and place in market, whether it sells at 27c or 30c. The excess in price would cover the cost of making at the factory, and more, too, save all the labor at home, besides increasing the quantity per cow. The Hatfield butter factory cost about \$1,200, and has the patronage of about 150 cows, which is being increased. The factory furnishes the cans, which are the deep-setting "Fairbanks can," a uniformity of treatment of the milk being a necessity. A "cream gatherer" calls upon the patrons every morning, measures and skims with a conical dipper the cream, leaving a record with each in a pass book.

Henry S. Porter of Hatfield gave a further description of the butter factory in that town, corroborating the statements of Major Alvord in regard to the price secured for the butter, and the experiments in obtaining one pound of butter from 9 quarts of milk. He also said it was found that the cream differed when taken from the can from 1 to 3 inches, according to the breed and feed, but more according to the care of the cows. He believed the explanation of obtaining more butter from a given quantity of milk, was due to the fact the cream was all uniformly converted into butter, while by the old way of churning small amounts, a good deal went into the buttermilk. He stated that the dairymen of his town were satisfied with the results, thus far, and the number of cows was being increased as a result of the factory.

Oscar Ely of Holyoke read a paper on butter making in small dairies, which we print on another page. He said, in addition, that there were always two sides to a question, and criticised the figures shown by the Hatfield butter factory. He could never get better than one pound of butter from 11 quarts of milk. The latter may be quite so good in quality as where it is made uniformly in large quantities, but the cost of making at home he estimated only as about 1 1/2 c per pound. He used a creamery; set 3 cans at night and 4 cans in the morning; and the expense of making 36 pounds of butter, 4 hours of labor, 25 pounds of salt, coloring and all, was 52 1/2 c.

James S. Grinnell of Greenfield spoke of the different methods of raising cream quickly and so as to extract all the cream from the milk. He believed the Jersey cows were especially bred for butter and would be the most profitable to use for that purpose.

J. C. Newhall of Conway who has one of the "select" dairies of Franklin county and sells his butter at 32 1/2 c per pound, a price equal to factory butter, said he did not believe it cost, reckoning in everything, over 1 1/2 c per pound to make.

Phineas Stedman of Chicopee thought the statement about the butter factory obtaining so much more butter from a given quantity of milk suggested a comparison with the old-fashioned way of setting small quantities in shallow pans. A like result has been obtained from the Mosely and other creameries.

H. P. Ford of Suffield, Ct., who was present, said he used the Davis oscillating churn, which extracts more butter from the cream than the paddle churn, which does not reach all the cream at the same time, and some of it passes off into the buttermilk unchurned. With the Cooley creamer and oscillating churn he obtained 15 to 20 per cent more butter than by the old systems.

Reuben Brooks of West Springfield thought butter factories would show a better dairying profit than selling milk. He spoke of his experiments in warming the water for cows to drink in winter, and believed it showed a larger product in milk.

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Rescued from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. You can find these in every community.—Post. See advertisement.

## The Pig Pen.

### Profitable Pork Feeding.

The comparatively high price of pork this fall, says the Country Gentleman, is directing attention to breeding hogs. There is already an active demand for young pigs, and towards spring sows ready to farrow will bring a high price. The fashion in pigs has changed within a few years. The heavy weights are no longer in demand except at a reduced price. Pigs weighing not more than 250 pounds sell best, not only to private families, but to shippers. It is not difficult to make spring pigs weigh this by the time they are ten months old, if bred of improved, early maturing kinds. It will not pay to keep these over a year. The rapid forcing which the small breeds will bear is apt to impair their digestion. The coarser, larger breeds should be kept, if hogs are to be killed at eighteen months or two years old. When this is done, coarser, poorer food should be given the first year—a summer run in clover with just enough corn to keep the pigs in good thrift. Milk, with oat or barley meal, or even bran, is better than corn. The object is not fat, but thrift and growth of frame, and plenty of lean meat. For this purpose food that abounds in nitrogenous, rather than carbonaceous matter, is needed. The man who fed his pig liberally one day and starved it the next to have "a streak of fat and a streak of lean" did not succeed in his purpose. All he could succeed in would be in making a poor, thin hog with poor meat, and the fat stored inside where it would be most available in the times of need to which it had been accustomed. This is not the way to make good pork or meat of any kind, or to make it profitable. Forcing the feeding to the extent of making the pig fat from the time it is born till it goes to the butcher, is the method for greatest profit, and to do this, concentrated food is essential. The objection to this is too much fat in proportion to the lean. Some of the improved breeds, notably the Essex, have greater proportion of lean, and a cross with these will show this peculiarity in the offspring.

It will need good management for eastern farmers to make pork in competition with the west. On a large scale it cannot be profitably done. High prices of pork are always coincident with proportionally higher prices of corn and other grain. We can only afford to keep a few hogs to utilize what would otherwise be wasted. Perhaps sugar beets or the sugar cane will enable us to feed cheaply on a larger scale; but the trouble will be that these are not concentrated foods, and hogs cannot eat enough to make them grow as rapidly as they should for profit. In addition the manure question comes in. Cattle, sheep and horses may be profitably fed on hay, cornstalks, or even straw, with the addition of some grain. In this way the coarse fodder is made into manure, and where corn, bran or meal are added to the feed, the manure will be of excellent quality. If a farmer has a large stack of straw or piles of cornstalks, feeding the corn to hogs leaves his coarser feed to remain unused. The same quantity of grain fed to cattle or sheep will bring the straw back to the ground, and fill the barnyard with a great many loads of excellent manure. Perhaps the droppings of the pig are as valuable in proportion to his food, as those of other stock, but the pig subsists exclusively on the more costly and concentrated food. With 100 hogs in the barnyard, not one-half as many loads of manure will be made as with the same number of sheep, and the latter will have far less grain. The sheep, also, are giving wool, which itself is often an equivalent for the extra grain fed, leaving the keeping through the winter to be credited exclusively to straw and cornstalks that could not otherwise be used.

## The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Massachusetts, to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

### TENNESSEE FOR SHEEP GROWERS.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The fervent earnestness of the inquiries in the RURAL WORLD asking, where shall we raise sheep, and its added inquiries, induced this response.

East Tennessee is bounded on the south by a range of mountains, dividing it from North Carolina and Georgia. All the counties along the base of these mountains cannot be excelled in facilities for sheep raising; and why? For six months in the year these mountains are rich in pasturage of wild peavines and various grasses, to which thousands of cattle and sometimes sheep are driven to fatten on the luxuriant herbage, far better than in the best pasturage in our valleys, with the only expense of salting and the little needed attention. The cool and shaded air gives freedom from insect annoyances, aside from its tonic virtues. The purest water runs down between the spurs to the streams in the valleys below.

These facilities pertain to all the counties adjacent to these mountains; but I will confine myself to facts under my own observation, in my own county, Greene, as I proceed to notice the interrogatories as they occur. These mountains have about all been entered in large surveys, with no improvements contemplated, and no farming practicable, with very rare exceptions, and I am not aware of any charge ever having been made for pasturage.

There are a few isolated settlements running into the mountains along streams that happen to have some bottom land, supplemented by some rich hill-sides, cleared and cultivated by a class at home only in their peculiar civilization.

Two furnaces have been built near

the base of these mountains. One by a New York company, costing \$125,000, paying for a tract of land for its ore and available timber, about \$100 per acre; but lands of higher range, where timber is not available, pass for only a few cents per acre.

About twenty-five miles from where I write, in full view, on the very summit of the mountain, is a favorite resort not only for stock, but parties in the summer, to enjoy a semi-camp life for days and sometimes weeks, where the "Cold Spring" is almost icy, and where the scenery and air are exhilarating, almost beyond conception, and where a fatigue can be encountered not where a fatigue can be encountered, and thought of in the valleys below, and where one feels that he has a new life upon life. At this romantic spot, a few cabins have been placed, some land cleared, and the choice Irish potatoes, buckwheat, oats and orchard grass are grown, at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

Yet all this is only appreciated to graze a few hundred head of cattle. It is accessible on horseback, and nearly all the way with light vehicles. I had a neighbor who took over two hundred head of sheep there some years ago, and they grew so fat in the season that he had to consume several days in getting them home.

The future will appreciate its value more than now.

Leaving the mountains to speak of our country and its facilities, our land is rolling—a system of valleys of various sizes, and land of as many qualities as can be anywhere found. Much of it has been worn by bad farming; too much plowing for corn growing to grow hogs, because they could be driven to market when we had no shipping facilities as now, when the East, Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad gives us a choice of a northern and southern market.

Land may be quoted all the way from \$3 to \$30 per acre. Such is the diversity in quality and location. Our shipping productions are, in grain: Wheat, corn and oats. Some hay. In stock: Some hogs, cattle, mules, horses and sheep. I suppose not less than three thousand of the latter have been taken from our country the past season. I estimate that nine out of every ten farms have sheep on them; but beyond a family supply of wool, and an occasional mutton, sheep have no leading place with our farmers, and they sell the amount of increase to traders. It would be easy to find many persons that could not be induced to eat mutton, and not hard to find some approaching the sentiment of John Randolph, who said he "would at any time walk a mile to kick a sheep."

The water of the mountains is free-stone; that of our farms, limestone. No county is better watered with more plentiful springs or purer water. Wells are almost as rarely seen as running water on a prairie, and streams from rivers, upon which our produce once went to market in flat-boats, to those of the most diminutive size. Water is the power by which our machinery moves. I can show fifteen mills and machines moved by water within five miles of where I sit.

As to timber, we have every variety almost. Quite a business is done in shipping staves to go to Europe, and furnaces buy it at ten cents per cord, standing. Sheep sheds need cost but little, yet I do not think there is one in the county; nor do I suppose that one-half the sheep in the county are fed half a dozen times a winter, only what they glean from the pasture fields, unless there is snow on the ground, which is not often of long duration. I never heard of foot-rot in the county, or any epidemic amongst sheep.

The only fires we have are at a safe distance, when chestnut hunters burn off the dry leaves in the mountains to gather the nuts. These fires near the base do not interfere with stock or pasturage.

We have 129 public schools in the county, running from four to five months in the year; and there is no neighbor without preaching, from some one of the dozen denominations amongst us.

Touching fruit, there are apple trees in my vicinity twenty inches in diameter, and peach trees forty years old. As to flowers, political orators might have been seen last fall almost buried in them by their party friends; and as a sweepstakes, when autumn has given its thousand tints to the mountain foliage, amidst the stately evergreens, a very little imagination suggests an Almighty bouquet and the maker a God.

I will verify the facts I have stated to any one that will pull my latch-string. Then, why have not these grand facilities been utilized? Why is it easier to conquer a nation's arms, than its habits and prejudices? When Charles the 3d ascended the throne of Spain, he issued an edict forbidding his subjects wearing flopped and long cloaks. An insurrection followed, and the king had to flee Madrid and banish his ministers until he revoked the edict. It was not the Spaniards' opinion that he should adopt the French costume; and said a wise statesman: "Opinion is the queen of the world that governs the springs and guides the actions of men."

The Spaniards are not yet patrons of French fashion plates, nor our people yet converts to sheep husbandry; but the introduction of woolen factories of late years, is directing attention to that branch rapidly.

A people sometimes live less in the brilliancy of the present, than in the memories of the past. We look to the future and anticipate the time when sullen forge fires shall glow along our mountain base.

EHP. LINK.

### Location for a Sheep Farm.

DEAR SIR: I am desirous of going into the sheep-raising and wool-growing business, and have decided to go into the State of Missouri. With only limited capital, my idea is to hire a farm for a year before buying land. Will you give me your idea of the very best county adapted to that business, water, &c., and what sheep are worth after shearing, so I can go direct and not be obliged to look further for locality?

Newton, Kan. H. F. CLARK.

REMARKS.—We publish the above, sent to the Missouri Immigration Society, and will be obliged to those who will forward information. Mr. Clark could hardly go amiss, but if he wants cheap land, and especially range for large flocks in future years, south Missouri furnishes the best location for him.

### Make Dogs Pay for Their Mutton.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell speaks right to the point when he says we need a more stringent dog-law in our State.

The sheep men of our county are being aroused on the subject. There is scarcely a flock of sheep in the vicinity where I live but what has been ravaged by dogs. My own flock has been dogged on several occasions within the year past, resulting in a loss of fifteen per cent, killed outright and as many more crippled. Another man lost one-fourth of his entire flock in two nights' time. These are only two instances. Our loss in this vicinity has been alarmingly heavy in the year past.

Men say this state of things must stop; but how? That's the question to solve. We must have some kind of protection. We want a dog-law, and one that can be enforced. People tell us that dogs are not property, and there fore they ought not to be taxed; but that is just what must be made out of them—to be taxed like other property, the proceeds to be applied to paying the loss to owners of sheep or other stock killed or injured by dogs, as is done in Ohio, while dogs have to pay for their mutton. This question is not a one-sided one, by any means. When the dog becomes property he gets the protection that other property gets. All owners of dogs should be liable for damage done to stock; they should also be liable for damage done by stray dogs harbored on their premises, as it is these stray dogs that get most of the blame with us. Only let it be known that the great State of Missouri will protect this branch of industry. Then she will have taken one step in the right direction. Brother sheep men, speak out and let your wants be known. Our legislators are not to blame for not making us a law until they understand the need of one.

Thanks to Mr. Bathwell for the move he has started in favor of the dog-law. Since writing the above, one of my neighbors has informed me that dogs have been among his sheep, killing one before finding them out. A. P. WELSH, Laclede, Missouri.

### Use of Thoroughbred Rams on Grade Sheep.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: H., of Kansas, asks how improve his grade sheep, but is afraid to use thoroughbred rams, lest the ewes should have trouble at yearning time. This he can easily avoid and use pure bred rams. This is the way I would do it:

In a flock of fifty or one hundred young rams there will always be some much smaller than others, fine in bone, with small heads. Now, these rams are just as well bred as the larger ones. They are smaller for various reasons.

Some are twins; others had mothers that were extra fine form, but small; and a breeder will sell a draft from his flock—of this class of pure-bred rams—for one-half the price of the larger rams; while to breed on a flock of small grade sheep for the first cross, they are really worth twice as much as the large ones. Their get will be uniform in size and style, and large enough.

True, it is not always the case that small sizes of the same blood breed smaller than large ones; but, by avoiding coarseness, great evils may be avoided.

Breeders should never purchase scrub blood in the male if they know it.

K. H. ALLEN.

### Good Enough for Him.

A man arrived here from California in the spring of 1877, without means, with 1,500 head of sheep valued at \$4,500. Has had no other income aside from these sheep. Last year he purchased, paying cash, \$2,000 worth of land, built a good house and improved, costing \$2,000; went north and took him a wife, valued at \$100,000. In May had 22,000 pounds of wool for which he refused 30 cents per pound—amount, \$6,600. He now has 3,000 sheep, worth \$4 per head—\$12,000. He has 1,500 young lambs, worth \$2 per head—\$3,000. All this grand total of nearly \$25,000 is a clear profit above his expenses.—Texas Sun.

REMARKS.—He was a St. Louis boy. The \$100,000 wife he got in St. Louis. Good enough for him.

### SHEEP IN TEXAS.

Mr. L. McKenzie, born and raised in Texas, and now 35 years old, began the sheep business in Maverick county, Aug. 1, 1875. He had \$740, for which he bought five hundred head of Mexican ewes. He immediately procured the best merino bucks attainable, and commenced grading his flock. His first year's yield wool was 1,000 pounds pure Mexican, for which he received 12 1/2 c per pound, or \$125. This, of course, was not enough to keep his herder, but he had credit and was economical. In his second year he had a large number of half bred sheep and an increased quantity of wool of an improved quality. This has been continued to the present time, during which he has maintained a family and schooled four children. He has just disposed of his fall clip in this city, and the following is the result of five years in the sheep business.

Last spring Mr. McKenzie sold his wool at 21 1/2 cents per pound, amounting to \$1,500, and the sale of his fall clip just made, which amounted to more wool, brought only 20 1/2 cents, and netted \$1,387. A short time ago he sold 100 old ewes, muttons, etc., at \$1 50 per head, aggregating \$1,500. Total amount of wool sold in 1880, \$2,887; including the sheep, \$4,387.

During these five years Mr. McKenzie, by close attention to his herds, and always on the alert to take advantage of any trade or business transaction that presented itself, has accumulated property as follows, and on which he does not owe a dollar: Ranch of 2,500 acres of fine land on Palo Blanco, Zavalla county, house, pens, etc.; valued at \$4,840; 3,300 improved sheep, \$2, \$6,600; 400 head of cattle at \$10, \$4,000; 10 head of saddle horses and saddles, \$25, \$2,500; 500 goats at \$1 50, \$750, making a grand total as the result of five years' business, adding this year's sales, of \$20,187.



## The Home Circle.

### Letter from Enon.

Bon Ami, as you have seen proper to dissect my unpretending little article, "Hackneyed Expressions and Quotations," I shall answer your remarks in this letter, and also criticize you a little. "One good turn deserves another."

In the first place, let me thank you for the compliment paid me in your first few lines. Your strictures are doubtless made in the right spirit, but I now expect to demolish them all to the complete satisfaction of myself at least.

Whether I did or did not quote that ancient saw correctly, I cannot say positively. I have never read it or heard it quoted in any other form, and am of the opinion your remark that I misquoted it is merely a supposition.

I am familiar with the meaning of the word "paradox," and am not instructed in the least by your definition. But you seem to have labored under a misapprehension in your first criticism, so I will explain. I first said, speaking of the aforementioned saw, "Now, this is an obvious paradox in itself." By this I did not assert that the statement was either a paradox or a falsity. I simply meant that in its first appearance (in itself), it is a "seemingly false statement." It might be true. Afterwards I gave logical reasons, proving the idea false. You say, "If the sentence is false it is not a paradox." I agree with you; but cannot a thought appear to be a paradox by its plausibility, when scrutinized in some lights, and at last prove false? So much for this.

You think that the phrase in itself is a pleonasm. I hope you now understand that had I left it off there would have been room for your defining the word 'paradox.' Now, as to "ad infinitum," which you regard as both a pleonasm and an "extravagant hyperbole." I attached it to my sentence "in fun"—as being one of the expressions of which I was writing, and here you are calling it an "extravagant hyperbole." But just multiply the total number of periodicals published in the U. S. by the average "spring bonnet" jokes found in each, and "ad infinitum" is not much of a hyperbole after all.

What is your idea of clearness in writing? Using words which almost everybody understands? Then I submit it to the readers of the RURAL whether the following sentence, which you term "Johnsonian," merely because it contains four words not of an Anglo-Saxon origin, is not clear: "All of us perhaps are familiar with many expressions of epistolary exordiums." You say you had to think a while before understanding it? Then your vocabulary is much more limited than your letters indicate. Do you not know the English language would be absolutely barren if it contained only Anglo-Saxon derivations? It seems that you have taken the "English undefiled" mania. But let us see how your practice accords with your theory. In the sentence just spoken of, you seem to think that 'commencements' would have been preferable to 'exordiums.' If you will look up the etymology of the word 'commence' you will find it is derived from French, Spanish and Prussian words having a similar form. These are derived from an Italian word that is derived from a Latin word. This Latin word is derived from another which is a compound of a verb and preposition. So your mongrel derivative is no better than my pure one.

Then, the second sentence of your fifth paragraph contains four words, 'explanation,' 'admit,' 'unnecessary' and 'convey,' all derived from the Latin. There are three other sentences in your letter each containing three words of Latin derivation.

What authority have you, Bon Ami, for speaking in the plural? If you answer that you are acting the critic, I reply to you that you were writing for the Rural, not the Edinburgh Review.

The first sentence of your last paragraph runs as follows: "While Enon was speaking of quotations, he should have said something about the error most people commit when quoting." Do they all commit the same error? Idly, I frequently receive the paper edited by your husband. He is a splendid editor writer.

Uncle John, I think your position on the Sunday question is correct. I ventured the same thing some time ago, and was instantly branded as an unbeliever.

Nina, was n't "Mariette" one of those "types"?

The article in a late number on education, S. E. Bucknell, shows a profound grasp on the subject.

The Rural looks remarkably better in its new "dress." We will all be wanting to "rush into print," every week now.

ENON.

Letter from Twonnet.

Rap! rap! Please may I join the happy circle? We have lately subscribed for the RURAL WORLD, and—well, I have nothing of particular interest to write, as that is the only way of gaining admittance to the Circle. This time I shall endeavor to tell you something of myself and surroundings. In the first place I am a native of the Kingdom of Callaway—am between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five (shan't say which I am nearest). I am a country girl, too—now don't be ashamed of your cousin. My parents are living, and I have three of the sweetest sisters in the world, but no brother (how I would love one). I have often had neighbor boys offer to be my brother; but, well, they "don't

sometimes always" talk as a brother should. We live in a beautiful section of country, six miles from the county seat, Fulton.

Not wishing to tire you in the beginning (besides this may not be accepted), I refrain from writing more. January 11.

WONNET.

### Battling for the \$5.00 Premium—Bill of Fare.

Sunday Morning—Corn and Graham bread, sweet milk, cooked fruits, not canned.

Sunday Dinner—Barley-soup, chicken-roast (if they are cheap), boiled potatoes, beans, bread and cooked fruit.

Sunday Supper—Warm corn and Graham breads, sweet milk and fruits.

Monday morning—Light biscuit two days old, Graham bread, sweet milk and water cooked, two eggs for each person, when cheap, and fruits.

Monday Dinner—Pork, beans, potatoes, corn and Graham bread, and fruits.

Monday Supper—Mush and milk, potatoes, Graham bread and fruits.

Tuesday Morning—White and Graham bread, oat meal, gruel cooked with milk and water.

Tuesday Dinner—Mutton roast, turnips, potatoes and beans.

Tuesday Supper—Corn bread, milk and oat-meal mush, fruits.

Wednesday Morning—Corn and Graham bread, rice gruel cooked with milk and water, and fruits.

Wednesday Dinner—Ham and eggs, (if eggs are cheap) potatoes, warm corn bread, Graham bread, peas and fruits.

Wednesday Supper—Cracked wheat and milk, roast potatoes, corn and Graham bread and fruits.

Thursday Morning—Corn bread, oat meal, gruel in milk, and fruits.

Thursday Dinner—One kind of meat, corn and Graham bread, and potatoes, oat meal, mush and milk and fruits.

Thursday Supper—Corn and Graham bread, potatoes and milk.

Friday Morning—Graham bread and corn cakes, molasses, milk and fruits.

Friday Dinner—One kind of meat, barley soup, rice, potatoes and fruit.

Friday Supper—Corn and Graham bread, mush and milk, fruits.

Saturday Morning—Corn bread and Graham bread, rice and milk, eggs and fruit.

Dinner—Potatoes, carrots, one kind of meat, bread and fruits, milk and fruits.

Supper—Corn bread and corn meal mush and milk, and fruits.

Where people have cabbage, sauerkraut, beets, carrots, parsnips and other vegetables, the meals can be made more palatable, varied and healthy. Circumstances ought to be taken into consideration. If any one makes out a better seven day's (twenty-one meals) fare than the above he ought to take the premium. Col. Colman, when will the race be decided, and by whom. Yours, &c.,

ANXIETY.

### The Week's Bill of Fare.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In answer to the inquiry of G. H., about the cheapest, simplest and healthiest food for a family, I give you my bill of fare of last week, hoping it will do him as much good as it has done all of us.

Our style of living is cheap, because we raise everything we use, or its equivalent, and being my own cook, our meals are prepared without any outside expense. It is very simple, because, besides being the cook I am the milk maid, washer-woman and dress-maker for a family of six, so I cannot spend much time at cooking, and it is healthy, for we all look well, feel well, and I have gained 55 pounds during time I have reared and raised four strong, healthy children, and the doctors know very little of us.

Sunday—Breakfast: Coffee, cake without eggs (called strole cake by the Germans), milk for the children.

Dinner—Soup from half chicken with rice, the other half of chicken stewed, cooked corn, stewed apples, biscuit and coffee with cake.

Supper—Tea and what is left from dinner.

Monday—Breakfast: Coffee, cold biscuits and butter cakes.

Dinner—Beef, noodle soup, the meat served with gravy, biscuits, coffee.

Supper—Tea, cold biscuits, cheese, and what is left from dinner.

Tuesday—Breakfast: Coffee, biscuits, cold.

Dinner—Beef soup (bone) with sago, fried sausage meat, beans (navy), apple sauce, biscuits and coffee.

Supper—Tea, cold biscuits and the remainder from dinner, warmed.

Wednesday—Breakfast: Coffee, cold biscuits, corn cake.

Dinner—Beef soup, the meat out in small squares, served with the soup, baked spare ribs, dumplings, cooked dried apples, biscuits and coffee.

Supper—Tea and cold biscuits, cheese.

Thursday—Breakfast: Coffee, cold biscuits, Graham cakes.

Dinner—Beef soup, beans in soup, fried pudding served with cherry sauce, biscuits, coffee.

Supper—Tea, cold biscuits and what was left from dinner.

Friday—Breakfast: Coffee, cold biscuits.

Dinner—Beef soup with rice, onion gravy to cooked meat, fried dumplings and cherries, biscuits, coffee.

Supper—Tea and cold biscuits.

Saturday—Breakfast: Coffee, cold biscuits, buckwheat cakes.

Dinner—Beef soup (bone) with farina, beefsteak with onions, dried peas, biscuits, coffee.

Supper—Tea, biscuits and what was left from dinner.

I always keep on hand three kinds of flour, bolted and unbolted wheat flour, buckwheat flour and corn meal. For my biscuits I use three-fourths Graham and one-fourth bolted flour, which makes them very nice. We prefer them to bread. I bake enough biscuits at noon to do us for three meals; always eat them cold.

GERMAN FARMER'S WIFE.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 10.

P. S.—I want you to understand that I change my bill of fare as often as I can, and the game, vegetable and fruit season, and occasionally a young mutton or juicy turkey, afford me ample opportunity to accomplish this without any additional expense.

### Letter from Timothy.

Still, with delight, I read those interesting missives found in the Home Circle, written by the friends thereof. And as I once had the honor of being in your midst for a short season, would like to "tote" myself in again, though under a different name, simply because "old bachelors" grow older at a rapid rate, while Miss Ted, Miss Nina, Daisy Dell or the Schoolmarm may have belonged to the Home Circle and been regular contributors thereto for forty years; yet they are never older than twenty-three, and can give conclusive evidence in support of this assertion, till they are so fortunate, as they think, to have the pleasure of joining right hands with one of those "despicable old bachelors," and lead him out of the state of single-blessedness into a state of matrimony, when she has an indisputable right to whack him over his "old ball head" at will and no one to hinder. So my brother bachelors, it is necessary that we should assume different names and change garbs occasionally. If we don't want those fair damsels to call us old, white bearded, gray-haired, bald headed and snaggled-toothed bachelors. I wonder if they never turn gray? No, not while mam keeps a blue dye pot in the kitchen. Whether old maids ever lose their teeth or not, I never could tell; for as a general thing when they laugh they place their hands over their mouths, either to hide their snaggled teeth or their mouths, which look so much like the crater of Vesuvius.

Notwithstanding the deception practiced, or what may be said by those fair daughters of Eve, relative to us despicable "critters," bachelors are in demand; for they have personally, privately and publicly considered the matter, and wisely conclude that an "old bachelor" is better than no "bach" at all. For evidence in support of these truths, closely consult some letters in late numbers of the RURAL, and read the following from Miss Ted: "She has of late read so much that an unconquerable desire has taken possession of her—desire to go somewhere; no matter where, so there be mountains, a glimpse of a lake, or a romantic river upon which to feast her imaginations."

I guess, as the sun in a few days will cross the equinoctial line and leave her on the north side of forty, to the marriage altar is the place desired, and she would willingly go, leaning upon the arm of one of those old "despicable," over whose head she knows she would, in a short while, have the exquisite pleasure of breaking bark. Yes, during the first few months of married life, there appear mountains of joy upon whose summit hope stands with outstretched arms ready to receive and bid us welcome to a lovely clime. And this lake or romantic river, upon which we are sailing, is profoundly still, and everything as lovely as the most beautiful May-day.

Presently the white caps put in an appearance, the scene begins to change, the waves are dashing about our bark, they roll high and higher, you cast your eyes to that mountain upon whose top you have a desire to be and live; but hope has fled, and with one inhalation of breath, take in your perilous situation, and wish to be once more single and alone upon the "Fathers of Waters" that is too tame for a seeker of romance. Quite romantic, "eh!" when stove wood, old chairs, skillets and woman's war club (the broomstick) are brought into requisition to settle family feuds.

Your thoughts relative to farmers and their wives are admirable. Farming is not rightly appreciated. Farmers and their wives, as you truthfully said, "do work to exhaustion." How? You did not tell us. I answer that the farmer exhausts his time and life in trying to earn a competence for himself and family, both for the present and future; while the wife exhausts her time in expending what the husband makes, and her life in quarrelling because he has not accumulated a vast deal for her and her second husband to squander, while husband No. 1 is taking his last sleep. You ask: "Who ever heard of a farmer's wife as having time for a canary, the last novel, or Kensington embroidery?" I think the little ones are canaries enough, and should demand the first attention and greatest care of a mother. As for novels I advise farmers' wives not to read them, for it is the reading of such spurious matter by women that causes nine-tenths of them to be addle-brained and makes them ask such questions as the above. Again, as for Kensington embroidery, I wonder if you could not of an evening after returning from town on a shopping business, and having paid out of your husband's earnings ten dollars for a fifty-cent bonnet, twenty-five dollars for a two-dollar shawl, all for the sake of fashion, devote about four hours time in darning your old man's socks and patching his pants to keep him comfortable? I think it would be more commendable. I last week read the very interesting

letter of Daisy Dell. She tells us like Nina she can "harness a gun and shoot a horse." In narrating some of her freaks and whims, she forces upon my mind some of my awkwardness. Daisy Dell admits that she has written one love letter in her life, and did not realize the stupendousness of that act until she received the answer. I must confess the corn, I wrote one once and I reckon I felt very queer while writing it; I know I did when I received the response, and read these words: "I don't know, but hardly think I can." I was utterly dumfounded, why did she write that? What had I written? I resolved to ascertain. By chance I shortly afterward met with her and asked her why she wrote the above words. She put her finger in her mouth, began biting the nail, and replied: "You asked me to be your wife."

Now, Daisy, when you write a love letter, read it before you send it off, for that is what I should have done; for if the young lady had said yes and named the fatal day, I would have had to leave the State with her or back-down, and given cause for instituting a suit against me.

And a Schoolmarm all the way from Nebraska has sent in a short and very interesting letter to the Circle, which was well received, especially by the bachelors. She seems to be deeply concerned about us poor wretches that are playing a lone hand, from the fact she asks Miss Nina to spare her one of those nice bachelors that she may have the pleasure of maintaining him by her vocation in life. How this braces up time-worn fellows up and gives elasticity to our step to know that there is one lady member of the Circle ready to lend a helping hand and shed a sympathetic tear in behalf of us, the despised. I don't know whether there are any bachelor teachers belonging to the Circle or not. About those photographs of which you spoke, I would like to have one to hang in my bedroom; for then I would entertain no fears of being led captive into captivity by the "old one," while an angel was hovering round.

LOUISE ISLAND, MO.

Letter from Bon Ami.

Several replies were made to Mr. G. H. in a late RURAL. Laura Scott's is as good as any, though I think it is too complicated. She recommends mush and milk. Mush without the milk, provided no water was used in its preparation, would be simple enough to dine on for a week. Milk seems to me to be the simplest food a person can use, and then it is healthy. Many a person has lived on milk alone for more than a week, and wanted nothing else. It is said that man can't live on bread alone. That is a fact—he ought to have some milk by all means.

Where is Avis? His visits to the Circle are too few lately. He is certainly the most epigrammatic writer in the Home Circle. I regret that he comes so seldom and leaves so soon.

Albert, I am glad to see you again. Come often, please.

Nina and Daisy Dell, if you knew now much we miss you, you would be present every week.

Enon, do you happen to be acquainted with Mr. John Middleton of Clarksville, or with Messrs. Kissinger and Wells?

Mutato, can you not publish your essay at Commencement? At all events you must give us an essay.

Since making some remarks in the RURAL about the dance, I was flattered to notice that the great and good editor of Scribner's Monthly entertains similar views respecting amusements. He has this to say about the drama: "If the drama is among us, and is come to stay—and none will dispute this—then it is our business to make the best of it, and to do all in our power to make it pure."

Let it be granted that the dance and the drama have come to stay, and let it be granted that they are as bad as their bitterest enemies claim, or even worse—still it follows that it is our business to improve them, which may be done, instead of trying to do away with them, which can never be done.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. BON AMI.

Letter from Brother Jonathan.

COL. COLMAN: I want to answer a few words to Truth. He says in his article that the Sunday which is generally observed throughout the world is not of divine origin, therefore we need not observe it.

Now, I am not astonished to hear this from him, considering that he is a disciple of Moses, it is his duty to believe so, and that, very likely, he never read the New Testament. If this be the case, I advise him to buy one and study it thoroughly. In it he will find that the apostles, who were divinely ordained by Jesus Christ, have set apart the first day of the week for the celebration of the Christian worship (Act 15, 7-29. Roman 14, 6. Gal. 3, 25-26. Col. 2, 14-17. 1 Cor. 16, 2).

Further, this day has been designated to the apostles by an event which has created the church, i. e., the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The Savior also chose the first day of the week to appear to them again, and convince the doubting Thomas (Mat. 28, 1-6. John 20, 1-6), and later, the Lord chose the first day of the week (which was then called the Lord's day) to appear to John in the Isle of Pathmos (Apoc. 1, 10). In short, it is clear enough that the celebration of Sunday is not of human, but of divine origin; therefore, I think it is wrong to work Sunday.

Nina, I am also very sorry. Ask Critic, may be she will tell you.

General Jaqueminot, I'm not done with my corn, so I cannot call on you although I would be at a loss were to

go. As to giving you a history of the Circle, you must ask Nina or Critic, they are older members than I. Say, do you in any manner resemble the rose the name of which you bear? I believe its color is a deep red. What would you think of giving us your "social status?" Bon Ami, I do not agree with you about the dance.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

## PURE SUGAR CANE SEED

The undersigned keeps a supply of Early Amber and Early Orange cane seed, the product of different latitudes; hence adapted to various climates. The Orange is especially recommended for sugar making and for districts subject to hot sun in July and August. It has received the endorsement of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association at its late meeting.

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Caution must be taken in selecting Orange seed, as when cleaned, none but an expert can detect it from some other variety, and the desire to speculate may induce some to mislead by selling other seed as Orange. It was for this reason that I had placed this seed in reliable hands last season for cultivation, in order to secure reliably pure seed for my trade.

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Sugar Cane Seed	50 lbs	4.00
Broom Corn	50 lbs	1.25
Osage Orange	35 lbs	6.00
Corn Beans	40 lbs	1.50
Hemp	45 lbs	1.00
Sowing Flax	55 lbs	1.40
Cow Peas	50 lbs	1.60
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SHEEP bitten by dogs, horses out on barbed wire fence. Use Stewart's Healing Powder. 5-2-c

## Fruit FOR THE Farmer

Colman's St. Louis Nursery, on the Olive Street Road, five miles west of St. Louis Court House, has the following offer to those who want fruit for their families, every day of the year. The kinds here enumerated have been tried in this section and succeed well:

STRAWBERRIES. CAPT. JACK—A free grower and heavy producer of berries that will ship a long distance. \$1.00 per 100.



## A CURIOUS CLIENT.

Not long ago a Brooklyn newspaper man received a note from a law firm—Smith, Jones & Smith—notifying him that a claim against him for several dollars had been placed in their hands for collection, and instructing him that he could save himself some trouble if he'd come around and talk the matter over. The journalist was perfectly prepared to converse on the subject, but disinclined to pay, so he dropped in on Smith, Jones & Smith, and notified them that he had some business for them.

"There's a man in this town threatens to sue me," said he, "and I'm prepared to spend any amount to beat him. Can you undertake to carry me through?"

"Certainly!" ejaculated Smith, Jones & Smith, to whom the newspaper man was a stranger.

"What I want to do is to bother him," observed the client. "Can I bother him, whether I owe him or not?"

"Well, we should smile!" remarked Smith, Jones & Smith. "It'll take him twenty years, if we work the case."

"You are strangers to me, gentlemen," said the client, "though I hear you highly spoken of. Now suppose he should sue me, how would you go to work?"

"First, we should state of the deposition. Then we would take a lot of depositions, de bene esse. Just before the trial we would issue a commission to examine witnesses in Siberia; other witnesses would be taken; we would have such engagements that we would stave the trial off, and if he got a judgment we would appeal. Yes, sir, he'd use up twenty years getting the money."

"But what would the lawyers on the other side be up to all this time? I'm told they're pretty smart fellows."

"Don't care. Who are they?"

"I don't remember their names, but I have got their letter. Here! What's this? By Jove, gentlemen, they're Smith, Jones & Smith!"

The partners looked aghast.

"I hope that nothing I've said will be used against me," said the client, looking from one to the other. "I trust, gentlemen, that you won't give me away in this matter. It's an awful blunder on my part, but I sincerely hope you won't take any advantage of it."

Smith, Jones & Smith held a brief consultation.

"Am I in much peril?" asked the client anxiously.

"We think not," responded Smith, Jones & Smith. "We are—eh—are—we are prepared to drop the proceedings. We won't mention it, if you won't."

"I'll agree not to mention any name," replied the client with a grin, and I'll promise you my business in the future."

There was some further conversation at an adjacent hotel, and, gentle reader, the only trouble is their names were not Smith, Jones & Smith.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Defining His Position.

"Is this a law shop?" demanded a thoroughly mad woman, as she popped into the central police station yesterday afternoon, and arranged herself before the sergeant in charge.

"Is this where you retail justice?"

"What can we do for you?" asked the sergeant.

"I want to know if my husband has a right to fill my mouth full of cheese while I'm asleep."

"Did he do that?"

"Don't tell me he did? And when I woke up I was half full of rats. What's the law for that?"

"I don't think he has any legal right to do such a thing," advised the sergeant.

"That's what I told him when I hit him over the head with an ax handle. Say, I want to know if he's got a right to lug a cord of wood up to the top of the house and fire it down on a big stone, because he's too lazy to saw and split like a Christian?"

"He can do as he likes about a thing of that sort," said the sergeant, "though I should think he'd find it easier to chop it in the usual way."

"So I told him when I banged him across the jaw with the rolling pin, but he says he's the head of the house and can do as he likes. Can he pour water in my ear of a cold night?"

"He don't do that, does he?" reasoned the sergeant.

"Don't he? And the next morning it was frozen stiff as a skating rink, and he said he did it to the people in next house wouldn't disturb me if they fell down stairs. Does the law allow him to do that?"

"Certainly not," said the sergeant.

"Just exactly what I said when I belted him over the eye with a hot flat iron. Look here, if I send him out on the shed to shovel off the snow, I want to know if he's got a right to fall over and break his leg?"

"Yes," responded the sergeant. "There is no way you can prevent that. He can break his neck if he wants to."

"Can he?" demanded the woman with glistering eyes; "then you say your skin he'll do it, or I'll bust him like a soap bubble. If you hear anything go squish directly, you make up your mind he's collecting his legal rights, for he'll be pawing around on that back shed by the time he begins to realize that I'm back home. I don't let any man bully me because he's the head of the family, and if he don't break his neck between now and the corner, I'll prosecute him for cleaning that shed under false pretenses. How much do I owe for this quart of law?"

But being assured that the advice was gratuitous, she started on a run to see that one man has legal right.

A fair young mother with a crying babe in her arms sat in a western stage coach. On the opposite seat was a prominent politician of engaging manners. By-and-by he said: "Let me hold your baby; perhaps I can soothe him."

"Oh, no, I'm much obliged; you could not help me any," was the answer. "But," he persisted, "you had better let me try."

"You are very kind, but I know you couldn't help me, for he is hungry," replied the blushing mother.

"What a tiresome thing that Mrs. Smith is!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown. "I called there to-day, and she ran on so, telling about her new house girl, and her baby's two feet, and her new bonnet, that I didn't get a chance to say a word about my new neck, or my new parlor furniture, or Freddy's coming down with the measles, or Sarah Jane's dyspepsia, or Uncle Charles' rheumatism, or how Bridget burnt that batch of biscuit. Oh, she's such a tiresome thing."

## PUZZLE PLEASURES.

[All correspondence relating to this department should be addressed to N. H. Eastman, Auburn, Me. Contributions solicited.]

## A GARDEN.

What will you raise in each instance, if the following things are planted?

1. Wall street, N. Y.
2. A frog and a toad.
3. A wounded Cupid.
4. Good deeds.
5. A pair of bellows.
6. A secret.
7. An Indian warrior.
8. Wormwood and sugar.
9. An angry cat.
10. A fashionable dinner hour.
11. A Catholic church dignitary.
12. A brown pony.
13. A rainbow.
14. A cow.
15. A sunrise.
16. Queen Victoria's pocketbook.
17. January.
18. A wise man.
19. Emperor William.
20. Scotland.
21. Ireland.
22. The sun.

EVANGELINE.

## PROBLEM.

A man has eighty-two and one-half acres of land in the form of a parallelogram, which is thirty-two rods longer than it is wide. How many rods of fence will enclose it?

OUR WILLIE.

## NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of twelve letters. My 8, 9, 11, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 is an article of clothing.

My 12, 10, 2, 1 is noisy. My whole is an ancient instrument of punishment.

C. A. A.

## DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead to wink, and leave part of a chain; again, and leave something used in writing.

2. Behead a loud noise, as of something falling, and leave an incantation; again, and leave a forest tree.

3. Behead a state neither hot nor cold, and leave part of the body.

C. C.

(Answers in two weeks.)

## ANSWERS FOR JANUARY 20.

Word Puzzle—Screen. Enigma—A smile abroad is oft a scowl at home.

Decapitations—1, trout, rout; 2, chair, hair; 3, cart, art; 4, flute, lute; 5, cat, at; 6, pink, ink.

## Diamond Puzzle: E

END

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D

There are some very economical girls in New Jersey. For a social entertainment the other evening, a young lady chose to be a shepherdess, because she said she could afterwards use the crook for a cistern pole.

"I buy this piano," she said to the astonished dealer, "for the legs, sir—for the legs!"

"But, ma'am, it's a very fine instrument!"

"Sir, I hate music! My mother hates music! My husband hates music. Every fool has a piano nowadays, so I want one, too! The instrument is nothing to me, but I want the legs to be first-class!" The dealer was squelched.—Philadelphia Sun.

## Health Column.

## Hygienic Notes.

In the United States, physicians have estimated that 50,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany the physicians have calculated that of all the deaths which occur between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, one-half originate in the waste of constitution by smoking. They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia.

The healthy properties of onions have never been fully understood. Lung and liver complaints are certainly benefited, often cured, by a free consumption of onions, cooked or raw. Colds yield to them like magic. Don't be afraid of them. Taken at night, all offense will be gone in the morning, and the good effects will amply compensate for the trifling annoyance. Taken regularly, they promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the juice of onions to a syrup and taken as a medicine, answers the purpose very well, but fried, roasted or boiled onions are better. Onions are a very cheap medicine, within everybody's reach, and they are not by any means as "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a neglect of their use may necessitate.

A cheap and very comfortable bed, with an under-bed of straw, hay or husk can be made by putting on the top a light cotton "mattress" which can be made at home. For the two sides of the "mattress" bed-ticking is best, and they should be somewhat longer and wider than the top of the bed, as in tying the size is somewhat reduced. Put two or three times as much cotton between the "sides" as is put between those of a "comfortable" and tie quite closely; finish by turning in the two edges and sewing them overhand, or stitch on machine. Beds of straw or husk look infinitely better and far more comfortable when the ticks are made like those of a mattress, with a straight, upright piece sewed all around. The corners should be clipped off so that the tick will be round at the "corners" as it fits the bedstead better.

Mr. Wilkinson, of St. Mary's hospital, London, advises the following improved method of preparing beef tea: The meat is cut into small pieces and placed, in the evening, in an earthen vessel, with sufficient cool water to cover the meat; in this it is allowed to remain all night. In the morning the meat is taken out, placed in other water, and boiled for several hours. The meat of the previous day is then passed through and put into the cold liquor in which the meat was steeped the previous night, and upon this the boiling liquor from the day's beef tea is poured, and the whole well stirred, and it then forms the complete beef tea. The characteristics of good beef tea are that all the nutritious elements of the beef should be made available, and by the process carried out as above this is effectually done, the albumen, fibrin, and gelatine being all retained and taken by the patient.

## The Poultry Yard

## Poultry for Profit.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The object in poultry, as in any other stock that is raised for profit, is to produce the most for the least outlay in money and labor, and with this in view, we select our breeders. Now, the next question is, what kind of fowls to breed, that will come up to the desired requirement, viz: Productiveness and early maturity. We all know that in breeding cattle, if we want rich and much milk, we do not take the Durham, but some smaller variety, known to be good milk producers. But for meat, none are better than the Durham. One good quality is produced at the expense of the other. If you breed for milk, you cannot expect much meat, and vice versa. It is just the same with poultry. If you want eggs, you cannot look after large-sized fowls, and moderate weight is what is most desirable.

To ascertain which variety of fowls would pay the best, I penned up 7 Plymouth Rocks, 4 Houdans, 13 Dark Brahmas, 5 Buff Cochins, with the following result during 180 days:

7 Plymouth Rocks laid 742 eggs; average, 106.

4 Houdans laid 316 eggs; average, 79.

13 Dark Brahmas laid 611 eggs; average, 47.

5 Buff Cochins laid 275 eggs; average, 55.

Cost of food as follows:

Plymouth Rocks, each, 41c; value of eggs, \$1.06; value of meat, 48c; net profit, \$1.13.

Houdans, 41c; eggs, 79c; meat, 36c; net profit, 74c.

Dark Brahmas, 73c; eggs, 47c; meat, 54c; net profit, 28c.

Buff Cochins, 75c; eggs, 53c; meat, 51c; net profit, 29c.

Eggs at 12c per dozen: meat at 6c per pound.

The account I kept correctly, and the feed was measured off to ascertain the amount each fowl would eat, and the above figures are as correct as possible.

From this statement, I find that the Plymouth Rocks consumed the least food and produced the most eggs, while the Dark Brahmas close up the rear with 28c profit against the Plymouth Rocks with \$1.13.

As to maturity, the Plymouth Rocks are far ahead of any, for they commence to lay at 4½ months old (and this point alone is worth a great deal to the farmer or market poultryer), while I had to feed the Cochins, Brahmas and Houdans full 12 months, or at least 7 months longer than the Plymouth Rocks, before they began to repay me in eggs; and this I did not take into consideration in the above statement.

In my opinion, the Plymouth Rock is, for all practical purposes, a perfect bird. The only objection is the large comb, in some strains, liable to frost; but I have succeeded in reducing the same in my strain to about two-thirds of the original size. The weight of the cock ought not to be more than 10½ pounds, nor that of the hen more than 8½ pounds—there being a tendency to become clumsy and Cocker-like in appearance, like some strains of Plymouth Rocks shown at the St. Louis exhibition. This is highly objectionable for a Plymouth Rock ought to be sprightly and active. Tail medium, but not hanging down like the tail of a Cocker. The type of the Plymouth Rock is in some strains not decidedly fixed, and the bad shape and clumsiness are attributed to the Asiatic blood introduced by some breeders to gain size, which is done at the expense of the productiveness, however. I say productiveness is the main requirement in a fowl for profit, and this ought to be kept up. I therefore never discard an extra productive hen because of some minor fault. Eggs are what we want, and healthy, active fowls, that are ready for the market at the earliest possible hour. And this kind is the Plymouth Rock.

E. F. L. RAUTENBERG.

Lincoln, Ill.

**Poultry—How to Clean and Select.**

Chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese must be killed not less than twenty-four hours, and not more than three days in summer, nor less than two days nor more than six days in the winter before cooking them.

Poultrymen are of the opinion that the best and quickest way of killing poultry is by cutting the throat or the tongue. Tie the legs of the bird, hang it by the legs, then kill and bleed. Some cut the head off and throw it away on the ground, but the poor things do not die so fast and therefore suffer more.

As soon as the throat or tongue is cut if the head is held down the bird dies sooner, as it allows the blood to run more freely, preventing the bird from bending and twisting its neck, and also from swallowing its blood.

It is much better to pick the bird while dry. By scalding the skin is spoiled, and very often the flesh of a young and tender chicken is spoiled also, being blanched. When picked, singe the bird carefully, in order not to burn the skin.

Split the skin on the back of the neck from the body to near the head, then detach the skin from the neck by pulling it downward and the neck upward; it gives you plenty of room to pull the crop out, which you will do. Cut the skin off about the middle of the neck, and the neck close to the body; that part of the skin of the neck is left to cover the place where the neck was cut off, by turning it on the back of the bird and holding it with a twine in the trussing.

Make an incision under the crop lengthwise, and large enough to draw the bird easily.

When drawn, wipe the inside of the bird with a towel, but do not wash it except when you have broken the gall-bladder. If that should happen, cut

the bird in pieces immediately and wash well in lukewarm water. Never roast or prepare whole a bird that has had the gall-bladder broken in it in drawing it. "Saute" it or prepare it in a fricassee.

If there should be anything unclean on the outside, wipe it off, or wash only the unclean place. A washed bird is a very inferior article. If you see that a bird cannot be cleaned properly except by washing, do not buy it.

To Select—Buy a chicken with white flesh and pale yellow fat. If young the cock has small spurs, the hen has the lower part of the legs rather soft and smooth; those parts are rather rough in the old ones.

If the rump is hard and stiff they are fresh enough, but if soft it is necessary to examine the bird carefully; for it might be tainted.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## POULTRY ITEMS.

The novice, if he has any ambition or object to attain in poultry culture should choose for his breeding stock the best he can get. Although they may cost more in the beginning than inferior stock, he may rest assured they will more than make up the difference in the value of the offspring. It is upon good breeding stock that success becomes firmly established, and a few dollars spent in this way is a good investment, for it removes many of the obstacles and disappointments incidental to fowl culture in the hands of new beginners.

We lay great stress on the word "best," as we know by experience, and others know who have bred all grades of fowls, that the best is always the cheapest in the end, and gives the greatest amount of flesh and eggs, and better satisfaction in every way than inferior stock. The kind of fowl to get must be determined on by your own individual tastes, and their adaptation to your wants. The love for any particular breed has much to do with making them profitable. The man who loves his poultry stock, will generally take good care of them, and good care will make them valuable and productive.—Poultry Journal.

A reader of the American Poultry Yard says he kills fowls in this manner: Hold the bird in the right hand, by the legs and tips of the wings; grasp its neck with the left hand, close to the body, and lay its head on the block; let an assistant place a carving knife on its neck, give a couple of blows with a mallet; then slide the left hand down toward the end of the neck, and hold it with the left hand until it ceases to struggle—not too tightly, but so that it will bleed freely. The advantage of this method is that it prevents the fowl from flopping around and getting the feathers all bloody and soiled, and it can throw no blood on the operator.

Moisten bran with warm water, add a little powdered charcoal—about teaspoonful to every quart of bran—and any scraps of refuse fat or cooked vegetables from the house, and feed warm once a day, giving all the hens will eat. It is said that there is nothing equal to this as an egg-producing food.

If Any Reader feels tired, has a severe headache or loss of appetite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure alone can help.

## The Fish Pond.

## Carp Culture.

A correspondent of the Pacific Rural Press, writing from Deer Ridge, Santa Cruz county, says:

A trip on foot down our mountain side as no joking matter, I assure you, provided you go far enough to make it a two hours' walk. I tried it not long ago, and though weary and worn, felt fully repaid for my trip, by the kind welcome extended me by the residents of the little valley which nestles among the hills, about half-way down the mountain side toward Saratoga. There are half a dozen farm houses in the little plateau or valley. One of the residents there, Mr. Jacob Davis, has taken a step in the right direction, by adding to his farm two fine fish ponds, and intends making more. They were begun, or rather stocked, two years ago last June, with ten carp, and the fish are now numbered by the thousands. Why could not other farmers have like ponds, as I am assured the whole cost of these was \$80, outside of their own labor? There are about two and a half acres in the two ponds, which unite by a single ditch or channel, through which the fish pass into either pond. The water is brought from the mountain side through wooden flumes, and has an outlet, which is used to irrigate with, thus keeping the water pure. The fish are fed every day with boiled barley, cabbage cut fine, and other vegetables; and I am assured that the profit of the fish will exceed that of the best kept poultry yard, with less trouble, too. Besides, it is a work women can engage in with but little assistance. Nearly all small farmers in the mountains are capable of having fish ponds. Why do we not see more of them? Certainly for home consumption alone, it would pay for time and expense.

If You Are Sick, Read the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once in dry or liquid form. Either is equally efficient, the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—Interior.

**BIG GIANT FEED MILLS.**

Ahead of all Competitors!

THE ONLY MILL THAT HAS CAST STEEL GRINDERS.

SIFTS THE MEAL.

At a trial of Feed Mills, the BIG GIANT, No. 1, grinds 35 bushels of ears of corn in 3½ minutes, using only one horse, with 110 lbs. of draft, while its best competitor grinds 30 bushels in 5 minutes, with two horses, and 225 lbs. draft, to do the same work.

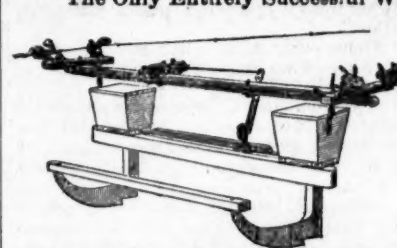
Grinds twice as fast. Send to Manufacturers for full description of the BIG GIANT and report of the trial.

J. A. FIELD & CO., Eighth and Howard streets, St. Louis, Mo.

50 Fancy Lithographed Cards, no 3 alike, 10 CONN. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

## Barnes' Wire Check Rower!

The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Only Double Ring Invented. CHAMPION Hog Ringer, Rings and Holders.

No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh and produce soreness of the nose.

The Champ-on Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILL.

Eight years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Wire Check Rower beyond question. It is taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other check rower:

Use of wire in place of rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes.

The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The wire is as easy to handle as a rope. The wire does not cross the machine.

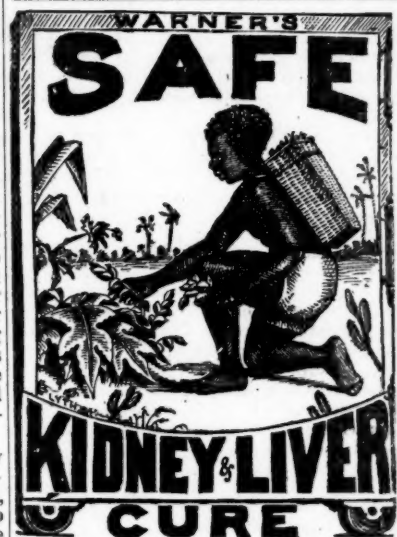
There is no side draft. It will plant perfectly and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work on any planter as now made. It is easy to work and to understand. It is durable in all its parts. Take no other.

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose.

BROWN'S ELLIPTICAL RING. And Triple Groove HOG AND PIG RINGER.

This is the only single ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings which close with the joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay and to keep the hog's nose sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILL.



is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a Positive Remedy for all the diseases that cause pain in the lower part of the body, for Torpid Liver, Headaches, Jaundice, Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's safe Diabetes Cure.

For sale by Druggists and all Dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

ROPP'S EASY CALCULATOR.

Is used by thousands of farmers, mechanics and business men, who speak in the highest terms of its practical utility and convenience. Its wonderful simplicity enables even the most illiterate to calculate with absolute accuracy and speed, while the original and rapid methods of calculation benefit the most scholarly. Its entirely new system of tables shows, at a glance, the correct value of all kinds of grain, stock, hay, coal, lumber and merchandise of any quantity and at any price; the interest on any sum, for any time, at any rate per cent.; measurement of lumber, hay, cisterns, granaries, wagon beds, corn cribs; wages for hours, days, weeks and months, etc. It is well and neatly gotten up, in pocket-book shape; is accompanied by a slight, latest, diary and pocket for papers. It is unquestionably the most complete and practical calculator ever published. Cloth, \$1; Morocco, \$1.50; Russia, gilded, \$2.

Remit to Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

Drury College, Springfield, Mo., solicits patronage on these grounds: Completeness of equipment, thoroughness of training, earnest religious character, economy in expenses, healthfulness of location. College and preparatory school under one management. Open alike to both sexes. Advantages for the study of music and art are of a high order. Tuition to candidates for the ministry and common to the students of all denominations. Free Send for Catalogue to Rev. N. J. Morrison, D. D., President.

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**TURKISH BATH ESTABLISHMENT.**

311 N. Seventh Street, bet. Olive and Locust. GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., SUPT.

For Ladies. Monday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

For Gentlemen. From 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., excepting the above hours for ladies. SUNDAYS: Opens from 7 a. m. to 12 m.

**P. M. KIRBY & CO.,**

FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

612 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fruits in their Season a Specialty.



# NICHOLAS DUNKS; OR, Fried Mackerel for Dinner.

[CONTINUED.]

His confidence in these resources was justified by the event. In vain did poor Nicholas tell his story, without any coloring, or shadow of coloring, relating all the circumstances precisely as they had occurred. It was literally laughed out of court, where the latter, the hoarser, and the Jew salesman from Holywell street appeared to identify him as the person who had passed the forged notes. The solicitor for the prosecution tried every means to persuade him to denounce his confederates. His resolute and unvarying declaration that he himself had been duped, was regarded as an aggravation of his crime, and a proof that under the seeming simplicity of his character was concealed the hardened resolution of a practiced offender; facts which were prominently set down in the brief, and most eloquently expounded by the counsel. Even the judge could not restrain his indignation at the audacity of the prisoner's defence, in his charge to the jury, and the jury was so satisfied that they saw before them one of the most hardened of the gang, who was resolved to know nothing, that the verdict of guilty was upon their lips long before the trial was brought to a conclusion.

Nicholas was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

"If I deserve that," he said, "I deserve hanging."

"What is that fellow muttering?" inquired the judge.

"He says he deserves hanging, my lord," replied the turnkey, who was standing by his side in the dock.

"I know it," answered his lordship, "but I've looked at the statute under which he is indicted, and I can't hang him."

This was said with so much concern, as if his lordship really regretted his inability to give to the prisoner his deserts according to his own estimate of them, that an audible titter ran through the court.

"Well," exclaimed Nicholas, as soon as he was left to his meditations, "so I am to cross the herring pond it seems, and if that isn't making a pretty kettle of fish of my fried mackerel, I don't know what is! Oh! if I had that rascal Jenkins here just now, or that evil-eyed scoundrel who, I suspect, has had more to do with it even than Jenkins, wouldn't I—," and he struck out, right and left, with his clenched fists several times, to show what he would like to do with the suspected of his hands, had they been within reach of them. Then he thought of dear Mrs. Dunks, and how she would wonder what had become of him, and he was puzzled to know what to do; but no tenderness mixed with his thoughts; for, tracing matters up to their original cause, he, like most, and the nature of his offence, which had nothing of deep or desperate villainy about it, soon obtained for him as large a remission of the penalties attached to his sentence as it was within the discretionary power of the authorities to grant; and he was allowed, under certain restrictions, to carry on his trade. This indulgence he turned to such good account, that in a few years he had amassed a considerable sum of money, kept several journeymen, and was the very Schultze of Paramatta. His celebrity was such that he imparted his own name to a particular description of shooting jacket, peculiarly adapted to the climate and the country, which to this day, we believe, is called a Dunks.

That shooting jacket led to the malicious accident above mentioned. When it was in the heights of its popularity, and everybody who could afford it wore a Dunks, whether they went out shooting or not, the name attracted the notice of an aged convict who had been transported for life, and who had already passed nearly forty years in the colony. He kept a sort of public house, and being of penurious habits on the one hand, and of rapacious ones on the other, his tens gradually swelled to hundreds, and his hundreds to thousands, till old Jem Bunker, as he was called (though that was not supposed to be his real name), passed for a second Rothschild.

One day he came tottering into Nicholas' work-room to order a Dunks for himself. While Nicholas was taking his measure, the old man eyed him with great earnestness, but said nothing, and soon after left the place, giving strict instructions to Nicholas to bring the shooting jacket home himself, and to be sure not to send it by any of his men.

Nicholas humored the old fellow, and when the jacket was finished took it home; but instead of trying it on, as he wished to see whether it was a good fit, or wanted any alteration, Jem Bunker took it quietly from his hand, laid it on the table, and bade him sit down.

"What made you call these jackets Dunks?" he said.

"I didn't christen them. I only made them; people took it into their heads of their own accord to call them after me."

"Are you a Dunks?"

"So my mother always told me."

"Is that an uncommon name?" remarked the old man.

"Ah!" observed Nicholas with a sigh, remembering what Jenkins said when he heard of it for the first time, "you are not the only person who has told me that, as I have good reason to know."

"You've mentioned your mother; who was your father?"

"I'm not a wise son," replied Nicholas, laughing.

"Perhaps a prodigal one?" rejoined Jem Bunker.

"Not much of that either, for I had nothing to be prodigal with. My father died, as I have heard my mother say, when I was in the cradle; and who and what he was I never had the curiosity to inquire."

"Where did your mother live?"

"In London."

"What part?"

"A great many parts; but the first that I remember was Saffron Hill, where I went to school; then she removed to Shoe Lane; after that to Barbican; then to Smithfield Bars; then to Gray's Inn Lane; and then to White-chapel; then back to Barbican; and then to Green Arbor Court, Old Bailey, where she died, poor soul, of a scarlet fever. Lord! I remember all the places as well as possible. Oh, dear, I wish I was in one of them now."

"Was your mother tall?"

"I fancy she was, they used to call her the grenadier at Whitechapel."

"Did she stammer in her speech?"

"Yes, particularly when she got into one of her towering passions, which was pretty often."

"What other children had she?"

"None—I am her only son and heir."

"And she called you—"

"I was christened Nicholas, but she always called me Nick for short. 'Nick,' said she, the day she died, 'if I don't recover, bury me in St. Giles' churchyard, for there's where I was married.'"

"Enough!" interrupted Jem Bunker, starting from his chair, and tottering towards Nicholas, he threw himself into his arms, exclaiming, "My son! my son!"

"Not very likely," thought Nicholas to himself, as the old man hugged him, and kept repeating the words—"my son! my son!" But he said nothing.

"Lord what a blessed thing it is to see and touch one's own flesh and blood, after so many years," continued Jem, looking Nicholas full in the face, and clasping his hands between his, with a fervor and tenderness too true to nature to be mistaken. "I am a transported felon," said he, "and doomed to die in this strange land; but thank God! I thank God! I am a father!" and the tears gushed forth afresh, and trickled down his aged cheeks, attesting the sincerity of his feelings.

"Thank God, sir," replied Nicholas, "as it seems to make you so happy, I have no objection to be your son, I having no other father to claim me, do you see; but as to the fact of being so, I really think it is all gammon."

"Hush, hush," interrupted the old man, wiping his eyes and becoming more composed; "you don't know what you say. Death may come now as soon as it likes—I have nothing to live for. But I wish your mother had answered my letters."

"She couldn't write, you know," replied Nicholas. "You forget that, father."

"Ah! well, you may just as much as you like," said the old man; "but if you are my son, you have a flesh mark on the right arm, just above the elbow, shaped like a pear."

"To be sure I have, to be sure I have!" exclaimed Nicholas, stripping off his coat, and rolling up his shirt sleeve, and showing the mark with an amazed countenance—"and my mother has often told me—"

"She has often told you," interrupted Jem Bunker, "that her husband flung a ripe pear at her one day as she sat asleep, the shock of which terrified and awoke her."

"To be sure she did," said Nicholas, who now in his turn threw himself into the old man's arms, exclaiming, "my father! my father!—only think of my finding you here, and making that jacket for you!"

The truth must be told. Jem Bunker alias "Ned Dunks," had been transported for horse stealing. He was sentenced to die; but there were some circumstances in the case, upon being represented in the proper quarter, which obtained a commutation of the punishment; and, instead of forfeiting his life, he was sent out of the country for life. Often did his spirit yearn towards his native land; often had he written to his wife, entreating her to join him; often had he thought in sadness and sorrow upon the infant he saw sleeping in its cradle, the evening he was torn from his fireside by the Bow street officer, who called to "inquire if he was at home;" for, though a horse stealer, he was the owner of a heart that might have shamed many a proud and titled keeper of horses in its natural affection for kith and kin. This was touchingly shown on the present occasion; for after the first violence of his feelings had abated, he gazed upon his son in silence during a few moments, and then heaving a deep sigh, said in a tremulous voice—"Well, I have found you, my dear Nicholas, when I little expected to do so, and now I shall go down to my grave in peace, blessing God's holy name for His great mercy—nay, my son, do not smile as if you wondered to hear me talk of God and His holy name. I have lived long enough to know the awful meaning, as well as the amazing comfort, of these words; to know that as the world falls away, and the space between us and the grave narrows to a mere span of life, we cannot, if we would, keep our thoughts from busying themselves with what is to happen there; raising his withered hand towards heaven as he spoke.

Religious admonition proceeding from aged lips has power to awe, for the moment at least, the wildest and most unthinking spirit. Nicholas had never been so spoken to before. He felt abashed, and was silent.

"Yes, my son," continued the old man, "I do receive you as a blessing from the hand of God, sent to shed the light of happiness upon my parting hours; but—"

"But—but you too are a convict."

"I am," said Nicholas, his face reddening as he spoke; "but I thank God I am as innocent as you are of the crime that is laid to my charge."

"We have a great many innocent convicts here," replied his father, significantly; "indeed it is a rare chance that you find one who is not innocent."

"I don't know how that may be," answered Nicholas, "but as for myself, what I do know is, that the judges ought to have been hanged who tried me, and the jury, too."

"Perhaps you'll tell me?"

"Oh, yes," interrupted Nicholas, "I'll tell you all about it in a very few words."

He then proceeded to relate the adventures with which the reader is already familiar. When he had concluded, his father dropped upon his knees and offered up a fervent thanksgiving to God for having, as he expressed it, "restored a son to him, upon whom he could look without any other shame than that of being his father!"

About a year after the occurrence of these events, Jem Bunker, alias "Ned Dunks," breathed his last in his son's arms, having, before he died, conveyed to him by will the whole of his property, amounting to several thousand pounds. With this, as soon as the law permitted, he returned to England, the first man, perhaps, that ever made his fortune by going out to dinner, because he could not have the dinner he wanted at home. But thus doth Providence over-rule our ways, and fashion our hereafter happiness out of the very dross and dregs of our present misery!

It now only remains to be told that Nicholas Dunks lived to a good old age, at his villa near Edmonton, which he insisted upon being called "Mackerel House;" that Mrs. Dunks died soon after his return, which probably was the reason why he lived so long himself; that he had the pleasure of seeing his friend Mr. Jenkins hung at the Old Bailey, one fine morning in June, for forgery; that he left his money, &c., to the Fishmongers' Company, for the purpose of building almshouses for decayed fishmongers, with the condition annexed, that they should have nothing but fried mackerel for dinner, every Sunday, while they were in season; and lastly, that, strange to say, the immediate cause of his own death was a mackerel bone that stuck in his throat, on the anniversary, which he always religiously kept, of the day he went to the Blue Posts to dine off a fried mackerel himself.

Ladies who Appreciate Elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balm. It is the best and safest sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

## The Markets.

St. Louis, Feb. 8, 1881.

WHEAT—No. 4 89½¢ @ 15½¢. No. 3 red 95½¢ @ 21¢. No. 2 red, 99½¢ @ 24¢.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, 33½¢ @ 37¢. Rejected, 30½¢ @ 36¢. No. 2 white mixed, 36½¢ @ 40¢. Rejected white mixed 36½¢ @ 37¢.

BARLEY—No. 2 89½¢ @ 32¢. Rejected 20¢ @ 30¢. No. 2 white 31¢ @ 32¢.

RYE—No. 2 87¢; rejected 84¢; prime 87¢.

BARLEY—Wisconsin Scotch 90¢.

RYE FLOUR—\$4 80¢ @ 50¢.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Eastern \$5 75¢ @ 6¢; patent \$6 6¢ @ 25¢; western \$5 6¢ @ 5¢.

CORNFLOUR—\$2 20¢ @ 25¢.

BRAN—58¢ @ 60¢.

HAY—Prime mixed \$14; do timothy \$14 50¢ @ 150¢; choice do \$10 50¢; clover mixed \$13.

HIGHWINE—\$1 06¢.

ORANGES—Louisiana choice to fancy \$7 @ 8¢ bbl, frosted 3¢ @ 6¢. Valencia 7 50¢ @ 7¢ case, Messina \$3 per box.

LEMONS—Malaga \$2 @ 2 50¢; Palermo and Messina \$3 @ 3 50¢.

COCONUTS—\$40 per thousand.

CALIFORNIA PRUNE—\$4 per box.

ALMONDS—\$2 12¢ @ 14¢ gal.

BRUSK—22¢ @ 23¢ per lb.

BROOMS—Per dozen, choice \$2 50¢ @ 3¢ common \$1 25¢ @ 2¢.

CHEESE—14¢ @ 15¢; choice flat 11¢ @ 12¢; prime sharp 9¢ @ 10¢; poor 5¢ @ 7¢.

COTTON YARNS—St. Louis and cotton chain 20½¢; batting 12¢ @ 14¢; twine and wick 23¢ @ 24¢.

CANDLES—Star 6s, 7s and 8s 14¢ @ 15¢; solar sperm 20¢ @ 22¢; tallow molded 14¢ @ 16¢.

CORRAGE—Manilla 11½¢ @ 13½¢; sisal 9½¢.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Figs—18¢ @ 20¢ per lb; prunes 8¢ @ 12¢ per lb; almonds 20¢ per lb; raisins—Valencia 8½¢ @ 9¢, layers \$2 50, London layers \$2 80; fillets 13¢; Brazil nuts 9¢; walnuts 18¢; pecans 9¢ @ 12¢; peanuts—extra Virginia 6½¢, white Tenn. 6¢, red do 5½¢; chestnuts 3¢ per bu.

IRON—H. B. per ton \$30 @ 35¢; surface ore malleable pig \$35 @ 40¢.

LEATHER—Oak Harness No. 1 14¢ @ 15¢; No. 2 37¢ @ 39¢; kip—heavy 60¢ @ 85¢ per lb, light 55¢ @ 81¢ 25¢.

HAIR—10¢ to 60¢ \$3 per keg.

OLDS—Spermin 1 75¢; linseed 59¢ @ 62¢; whale 55¢ @ 75¢.

SHOT, ETC.—Patent shot \$1 90 per bag; Buck \$2 15¢.

POTATOES—Rose 65¢ @ 70¢, northern 70¢ @ 80¢; western 75¢ @ 90¢.

ONIONS—prime \$4 25¢ per bbl.

CABBAGE—Choice new Louisiana \$3 50¢ @ 4¢ per crate.

SWEET POTATOES—Slow at \$1 75 for 100 lbs.

BEETS AND CARROTS—Dull at \$1 75 per bbl in shipping order.

PEANUTS—\$3 per bbl.

CHEESE—20¢ @ 35¢ per bunch.

HORSERADISH—\$5 per bunch.

RUTABAGA—40¢ per bu.

WOOL—Tub-washed—choice 42¢, fair 40¢, lamb 37¢ @ 40¢, dingy and low 30¢ @ 35¢. Unwashed—choice 27¢, inferior 20¢ @ 25¢. Merino—light fine 20¢ @ 22¢, heavy do 17¢ @ 18¢. Burry, black and cotted, 5¢ @ 6¢ off.

HIDES—Dry—No. 1 flint 18¢, No. 2 do 15¢; No. 1 salted 14¢, No. 2 do 12½¢, bull and stag 11¢. Green—No. 1 salted 8½¢, No. 2 do 7½¢, No. 1 uncured 7½¢, No. 2 do 6½¢, salted.

FLAXSEED—Lower, and selling at \$1 15¢.

HEMP SEED—Steady at 14¢ @ 15¢.

CARROT BEANS—Prime at \$1 15¢.

PEANUTS—Red at 3¼¢ @ 3½¢, white Tennessee 3¼¢ @ 4½¢.

PEAS—Western 4¢ @ 5¢, medium Texas 5¢ @ 6¢, large do 7¢ @ 8¢.

BROOM CORN—Trashy red crooked at 2¢, good green crooked 2½¢ @ 2½¢, medium straight at 3¢ @ 4¢, prime at 4½¢.

SALT—Ohio river at \$1 20¢ @ 1 25¢, and lake at \$1 30¢ @ 1 35¢ per bbl.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Jobbing at \$1 60¢ @ \$1 65¢ per bu.

HICKORY NUTS—Shellbark 50¢.

SORGHUM—Nominal at 30¢ @ 35¢.

CIDER—Selling at \$4 @ 4 50¢.

POP CORN—Slow at 1¢ to 1½¢ per lb.

HONEY—Comb selling at 15¢ to 18¢, strained 16¢ @ 11¢.

BROOMS—Country sell at \$1 25¢ @ 1 30¢.

HOPS—New York 21¢ @ 24¢.

WALNUTS—Dull at 20¢ per bu.

HAZEL NUTS—Worth 2¢ @ 2½¢, @ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at \$5 to \$8 25¢ per bbl and \$2 75¢ @ 3 00¢ per box.

FURS—Raccoon—No. 1, 75¢; No. 2, 40¢ @ 45¢; No. 3, 20¢ @ 25¢; No. 4, 10¢. Mink—No. 1, 60¢; No. 2, 40¢; No. 3, 25¢; No. 4, 10¢. Skunk—black, 75¢ for open and 75¢ for closed; short stripe 45¢; narrow stripe 30¢; white or civit 10¢ @ 15¢. House cat 5¢ @ 10¢. Wild cat 15¢ @ 20¢. Fox—grey 50¢ @ 65¢, red 75¢ @ 85¢. Beaver 50¢ to \$1 75¢ per lb; bear \$2 75¢; badger 20¢ @ 50¢; opossum 8¢ @ 10¢. Kitten 25¢. Wolf—large No. 1 at \$2, small 75¢ @ 90¢. Southern catch 15¢ to 25¢ per cent, less than above.

BUTTER—Creamery 32¢ @ 33¢; dairy-packed—choice 24¢ @ 25¢, prime do 20¢ @ 22¢, fair to good do 14¢ to 18¢, common do 12¢ @ 12½¢; lard-packed 18¢ @ 20¢; Roll—Northern 20¢ @ 25¢; near-by country 18¢ @ 20¢.

EGGS—25¢ in cases.

POULTRY—Dressed—Chickens \$1 75¢ @ 2 for small, \$2 25¢ @ 2 50 for good, \$2 75 for choice, \$3 for fancy; turkeys 11¢ @ 12¢ per lb for choice—top rate for small sized. Ducks—medium \$2 25¢ @ 2 50; good to choice \$2 75 @ 3, fancy \$3 25¢ @ 3 50. Geese—poor and thin \$3 @ 3 50, fair to good \$4 @ 4 50, choice to fancy \$5 @ 6. Live—fair to choice mixed chickens \$2 25¢ @ 2 75. Ducks \$2 50¢ @ 2 75. Geese \$3 50¢ @ 4.

VEALS—We quote Live at 6½¢ @ 7¢; Dressed at 8½¢ @ 9¢; heretics 5½¢ @ 6½¢.

BACON—On orders—Shoulder 5½¢, clear rib 8 1-4¢, long clear 8 1-4¢, short clear 8½¢, breakfast bacon 9 1-4¢, sugar cured hams 9½¢ @ 10½¢, plain, 10¢ @ 11¢ canvased.

LARD—Refined 10¢ in tes on orders.

TALLOW—Prime country, firm at 5½¢; choice in straight lots worth 6¢; No. 2, 5¢ @ 5 70¢.

GREASE—Quote 4 3-4¢ @ 1-4¢ for light yellow, 5 3-4¢ to 6 1-4¢ for white—6 3-4¢ to 7¢ for manufacturing lard; brown and dark yellow dull 4 3-4¢ @ 4 1-2¢. Sales: 6,000 lbs grease and 3,000 lbs tallow at 6¢ round.

BEES—On orders: Extra family \$12 50 per bbl, \$7 per half bbl; Dried 10¢ @ 10½¢ per lb; Tongues \$4 75¢ @ 5 00¢ per doz.

HOGS—Receipts 48 hours, 9,809 head—since Nov. 1st 712,300; same time season 1879-80 777,426 head. Active and steady. Light \$5 @ 5 25; Yorkers \$5 30 @ 5 40, packing \$5 @ 5 40, butcher and select \$5 60 @ 5 70.

DRESSED HOGS—Slow. Sales 12 head at \$5 00 to \$5 50.

CATTLE—We quote: Natives—exporters \$5 25¢ @ 5 65¢, fair to choice do \$4 35¢ @ 5 15¢, light corn fed \$4 00¢ @ 4 24¢, Colorado \$3 74¢ @ 4 24¢; stockers and feeders \$2 75¢ @ 4 30¢; cows and heifers \$2 00¢ @ 2 25¢; \$3 50; corn-fed Texans \$3 00¢ @ 4 00¢; inferior and common mixed \$2 40¢ @ 2 60¢. Milch cows with calves \$2 to \$4; veal calves \$4 @ 5.

SAVES—We quote: Common to fair mutt—\$3 65¢ @ 4 45¢, fair to good do \$4 50¢ @ 5, prime to fancy \$5 @ 5 40.

## THE PREMIUM CLOCK.



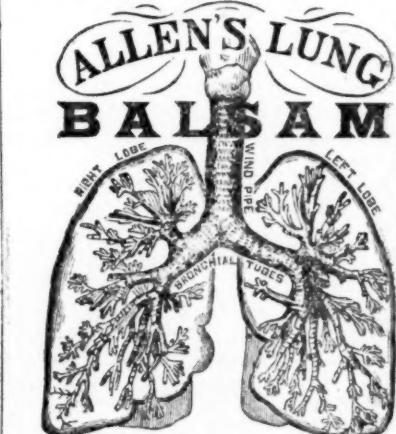
This beautiful, accurate clock, an ornament in mansion or cottage, is given to any one sending 12 NEW subscribers at \$1 each.

## How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood, when Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is indeed a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has proven itself to be the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectively curing scrofula, syphilis, disorders, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria; all nervous disorders and debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, skin, etc. It corrects indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health renewer, for it acts like a charm, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the natural vigor of the brain and nervous system.

## A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY, STRICTLY PURE!

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

## What the Doctors Say!

ISAAC R. DORAN, M. D., of Logan Co., Ohio, writes that "ALLEN'S LUNG BALM gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success."

DR. FLETCHER of Lexington, Mo., says: "I recommend your 'BALM' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of CONSUMPTION in his place by the use of "ALLEN'S LUNG BALM."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

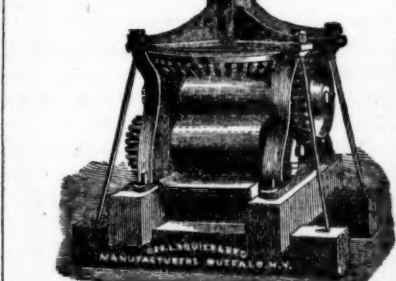
As an Expectoant it has no equal.

It contains no Opium in any form.

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